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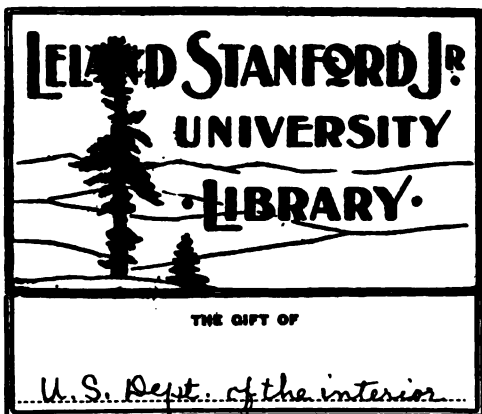
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1916, NO. 39

NEGRO EDUCATION
A STUDY OF THE PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR
COLORED PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THOMAS JESSE JONES,
SPECIALIST IN THE EDUCATION OF RACIAL
GROUPS, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME II

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1916.

SIR: The material in Volume II of the Report on Negro Education, transmitted herewith, is arranged according to the geographical distribution of the private and higher schools for colored people. The facts in this volume have been obtained through personal visits to the institutions described, from the reports of the State departments of education, and from the United States census. Throughout the study the Bureau of Education has received the hearty cooperation of State superintendents and local school officers. The trustees of private institutions, their administrative officers and teachers, have also rendered every possible aid to the representatives of the bureau. I recommend the publication of this section of the report as a bulletin of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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PLANTATION

1

NEGRO EDUCATION.

of the religious appeal, seize upon titles containing such words as "Bible school" and "religious training." Others depend on the well-known powers of such titles as "temperance," "orphanage," or "rescue home." Usually a combination of these terms is used, in order to secure as wide a circle of appeal as possible. To create an impression among the colored people, liberal use is made of such high-sounding terms as "college" and "university."

THE SCOPE.

The scope of the study was determined by the extent of private aid contributed for the education of colored people and by the important position which the private schools hold in the development of a people peculiarly situated in the social and economic life of the Nation. While the original purpose of the study was the evaluation of the private schools, it was decided to include the comparatively few public institutions offering courses above the elementary grades. The investigation comprehends within its scope the following groups, largely composed of the same schools:

1. All private schools for colored people, whether elementary or higher.
2. All schools above the elementary grades, whether public or private.

The number of schools described is 747, of which 625 are private schools, 28 State institutions, 67¹ public high schools, and 27 county training schools. Of the 83,679 pupils attending the private schools, 70,564 are elementary, 11,527 secondary, and 1,588 collegiate. In the public institutions there are 12,662 secondary pupils and 1,053 of college grade. There are also 43 special institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, and reformatories, with some educational facilities. The public-school system has been studied only as a background for the private and higher institutions. The principal facts reported concerning public schools are the teachers' salaries and the population of elementary-school age. While the institutions studied differ widely in the quality of work and in their emphasis on industrial and agricultural training, the very large majority are schools of elementary and secondary grade. The colored schools are not separable into distinct groups such as colleges, industrial schools, secondary and elementary schools, since each school does several kinds of work. The industrial schools always have academic departments, while the colleges devote a large part of their energy to elementary and secondary courses. It is apparent, therefore, that a quantitative evaluation of these schools required a study of all the schools as one group.

CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSE.

Throughout the investigation the purpose has been constructive. Effort has been made to determine the real educational needs of the people and the extent to which the school work has been adapted to these needs. This has required a study of the educational objectives of the school as indicated by the course of study, the training of the teachers, the vocational choice of the pupils, the condition of the school plant, the attitude of the white and colored people of the community toward the school, and the work of the former students. Serious attention has been given to administrative methods, including such elements as bookkeeping and records, supervision of teachers and pupils, cleanliness and care of buildings and grounds, and economy in building operations. The financial resources and the effectiveness of the trustee boards have been carefully considered. The possibilities of cooperation between individual schools

¹ Includes three city normal schools.

2. *Ownership and control.*—Date of founding; composition of trustee board; control and supervision.

3. *Attendance.*—A count of the pupils on the day the school was visited, grouped according to grades and sex. Since the count at the time of visit may not indicate the full strength of the school, the reported enrollment for the year is also given. The accuracy of enrollment varies according to the care with which the schools keep records of their pupils.

4. *Teachers and workers.*—Number, color, sex, division of work, training and efficiency.

5. *Organization.*—School division; subjects taught; entrance requirements; educational emphasis; supervision of pupils and teachers. As far as possible the curriculum was indicated in units of subjects taught, since these were reported on the students' cards. A unit is understood to represent five periods a week during the school year. In curriculums complicated by many electives it was thought best to indicate the number of students electing each subject rather than the number of units in the course.

6. *Financial.*—Accounting system; income and expenditures for educational purposes; indebtedness; value of property and endowment. In summarizing the income and expenditures of each school, it was necessary to eliminate all "noneducational receipts." These receipts include those from boarding and other productive departments, as well as funds received for special purposes, such as buildings and endowment. The exclusion of the noneducational receipts makes possible a comparison of the educational income of the schools reported.

In order to make the expenditures in each school comparable with the income, the noneducational receipts have also been deducted from the total expenditures. If the productive departments have been operated at a profit, this process not only deducts the cost of maintaining the noneducational departments, but also its profit. On the contrary, if there has been a loss on the departments, the subtraction of the receipts leaves the losses in the expenditures.

The financial condition of the institution is shown by the relationship of the income and expenditures rather than by the individual figures. It has been necessary to resort to this cumbersome method because the accounting systems of all but a few of the schools do not make it possible to determine the cost of maintaining the different departments of the school.

7. *Plant.*—Number and structure of buildings; amount of land; equipment; condition; and upkeep of plant.

8. *Recommendations.*—The recommendations are of three kinds: Constructive suggestions for the improvement of the school by reorganization or by changes in courses of study or in methods of administration; suggestions for cooperation or combination with other schools, public or private; expressions of opinion as to the advisability of giving outside help to the school. Sometimes, because of apparent lack of need for the school, inefficient management, or dishonesty in use of funds, it is recommended that donations be withheld by those who are interested in helping forward the cause of education among the colored people.

In making these recommendations only the promotion of the cause of the best and most practical education of all colored people for better living, civic righteousness, and industrial and economic efficiency has been kept in mind. It is fully realized that not all of these recommendations can be adopted at once. Some of them must wait on a general improvement of conditions, some may prove finally impracticable, and some may be based on lack of sufficient information or on error of judgment, but a large majority of them, it is believed, will prove to be both correct and practicable.

The distribution by States of both the important and unimportant private schools is as follows:

State.	Number of schools.	Attendance.	Teachers.	Income.	Value of property.
United States.....	625	83, 679	4, 534	\$3, 026, 460	\$28, 496, 946
Alabama.....	72	12, 819	694	554, 556	5, 457, 375
Arkansas.....	26	3, 103	141	62, 337	376, 222
Delaware.....	3	102	22	28, 250	93, 600
District of Columbia.....	3	581	22	11, 813	42, 500
Florida.....	26	3, 345	148	77, 001	478, 411
Georgia.....	78	11, 580	549	339, 736	2, 647, 541
Kentucky.....	17	1, 176	74	48, 549	667, 548
Louisiana.....	64	9, 210	302	122, 031	1, 116, 987
Maryland.....	10	1, 033	39	23, 454	99, 624
Mississippi.....	46	7, 044	321	177, 425	1, 282, 902
Missouri.....	3	158	29	15, 843	117, 500
North Carolina.....	72	7, 828	453	262, 032	2, 282, 486
Oklahoma.....	4	289	14	4, 026	9, 300
South Carolina.....	60	8, 616	413	214, 379	2, 126, 434
Tennessee.....	31	4, 043	311	220, 934	1, 630, 308
Texas.....	29	3, 757	237	131, 508	1, 194, 160
Virginia.....	55	6, 368	579	536, 187	6, 234, 321
West Virginia.....	1	110	23	17, 581	222, 178
Northern States.....	25	2, 517	163	178, 818	2, 417, 549

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND ATTENDANCE.

It is apparent from the foregoing statements of financial support that the public-school facilities for colored people in the 16 Southern States, District of Columbia, and Missouri, are largely supplemented by private schools. The most satisfactory measure of the total school attendance for both public and private institutions is the enumeration of the United States census. According to the census for 1910 there were 2,023,108 colored children between 6 and 14 years of age in the States maintaining separate school systems for white and colored children. Of this number only 1,175,457, or 58.1 per cent, were reported by the census of 1910 as attending school. A study of the figures for public and private schools shows that the large majority of colored elementary pupils are in public schools. In the case of the secondary pupils, however, they are almost equally divided between public and private schools. The only exceptions are found in some of the border States, where the majority of secondary pupils are in public high schools. On the other hand, the large majority of white elementary and secondary pupils are in public high schools. Colored pupils of collegiate grade are about equally divided between public and private institutions. There has recently been a very remarkable increase in public high schools for white pupils.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The inadequacy of the elementary school systems for colored children is indicated both by the comparisons of public appropriations already given and by the fact that the attendance in both public and private schools is only 58.1 per cent of the children 6 to 14 years of age. The average length of the public-school term is less than five

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$500. The land comprises about 8 acres. A small plat is used for garden.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$4,100. There are two frame buildings. The academic building contains five rooms and the teachers' home eight.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,050. The equipment consists of simple furniture for classrooms and the teachers' home.

Recommendation.—That cooperation with the public-school system be developed and greater emphasis be placed upon the simple industries suited to the rural community.¹

Date of visit: May, 1913. Facts verified, February, 1916.

TUSKEGEE.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: Robert R. Moton.²

A vocational school of secondary grade, preparing teachers of academic, industrial, and agricultural subjects and supervisors of county industrial-school work. The genius of Booker T. Washington gave to the institution world-wide fame as the exponent both of the educational value of manual labor and the correlation of academic subjects with industrial training. Its community and extension work is worthy to be ranked among the important educational activities of the times. The institution, officered and taught from the beginning by colored men and women, is to that extent the most striking achievement of the Negro race and undoubtedly the greatest factor in overcoming prejudice against the education of the race.

The school was established by an act of the Alabama Legislature, session of 1880, as the Tuskegee State Normal School. Two thousand dollars was appropriated to pay salaries. The first session, July 4, 1881, opened in a rented shanty church, with 30 pupils and one teacher. The first principal of the institution, Booker T. Washington, brought to the work his own creative ability and the educational ideals of his friend and teacher, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute. He continued as principal until his death in November, 1915. Through his tact and energy the plant and endowment have been increased to an aggregate value of almost \$4,000,000. In 1893 the institution was incorporated under its present name. In 1899 the United States Congress gave the school 25,000 acres of mineral land. Of this, 5,100 acres have been sold and the proceeds applied to the endowment fund. The remaining 19,900 acres are valued at \$250,000. The ownership and control of the institution are vested in a board of trustees composed of influential white and colored men from the North and from the South.

Attendance.—Total, 1,338; elementary 900, secondary 366, special students 72; male 825, female 513. Practically all the pupils board at the school. About half of them are from Alabama and the remainder from 32 States and 19 foreign countries. In addition 230 pupils are enrolled in the Children's House, which is used as a practice school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 184; all colored; male 122, female 62; administrative 20, academic 32, boys' industries 23, girls' industries 9, agriculture 15, hospital workers

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² Elected since date of visit.

Agriculture: Two courses in agriculture are offered, a four-year course for undergraduates and a two-year course for graduates. The four-year course includes the following agricultural subjects: Soils, drainage, insects, farm crops, garden crops, orchard crops, botany, animal husbandry, chemistry, and farm management. This course is supplemented by a selection of subjects from the academic course.

The postgraduate course includes chemistry, soils, animal husbandry, fertilizers, seed and seed testing, farm engineering, bacteriology, farm management, farm sanitation, crops, feeds and feeding, dairying, plant breeding, poultry, farm insects, agricultural economics, and research work.

The field practice covers three alternate days each week. The total number of pupils connected with the agricultural department is 281. This number includes not only pupils who are taking the regular agricultural course, but also a considerable number of work pupils employed by the department.

Bible Training School: The Bible Training School was established to afford ministers of the surrounding community an opportunity to improve themselves. The aim is to give the pupils a knowledge of the English Bible and to fit them to work as preachers and missionaries among the colored people. Pupils are admitted to a certificate course if they can read and write. The diploma course requires the completion of the eight elementary grades. The Bible school pupils are enrolled in the academic department and devote considerable time to academic subjects and work in agriculture or trades. The special training given includes Bible study, preparation of sermons, and study of church and neighborhood work. The enrollment for the year was 77.

Nurse training: A three-year nurse training course is given in a well equipped hospital. It is directed by a superintendent, two internes, a head nurse, matron and pharmacist. The enrollment was 55.

"Work class:" The pupils in this group are employed throughout the day in the various departments of the institution and attend school at night. As much as possible of the work is directed so that it may be of educational value to the pupils.

Music: All pupils receive some training in vocal music. Special attention is given to the plantation melodies, which are taught not only for their musical value, but as an expression of the spiritual life and moral struggles of the Negroes in America. Instruction on the piano is provided for those who are able to pay the special fee.

Discipline and physical training: The military system is maintained among the young men to cultivate habits of order, neatness, and obedience. The rooms are inspected and the grounds are policed through the military system. Physical training is provided for the young women under the direction of a woman trained in gymnastics. The young women's rooms are inspected by the matrons in charge of the dormitories.

Religious training: Considerable provision is made for religious services. The activities include Sunday school classes and daily chapel services which are attended by all pupils. The voluntary religious organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Christian Endeavor Society, Temperance Union, and Missionary Society.

Library: The Carnegie Library contains a stock room, reading room, librarian's office, and two rooms for magazines and newspapers. Three workers have charge of the library department.

ests of the colored race. The Negro Year Book is a compendium of valuable facts concerning the Negro in the United States.

The summer school, with a one-month's session, was attended in 1915 by 437 persons who had been teaching in every section of Alabama and in many neighboring States. The course includes review of elementary school subjects, industrial training, methods, observation, and practice teaching. About 40 teachers were employed.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial records are kept in accordance with an approved system of accounting by a competent force of bookkeepers. The books are audited annually by expert accountants and a comprehensive report is published, which contains a complete statement of the financial condition of the institution, together with a list of donors. According to the report for the year, the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$265,960
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	277,914
Indebtedness.....	182,178
Value of property.....	3,811,099

Sources of income: General donations, \$134,094; endowment funds, \$91,598; students' entrance fees, \$15,055; General Education Board, \$10,000; Slater Fund, \$9,000; State of Alabama, \$4,500; proceeds of land sold, \$1,713. The noneducational receipts are not shown, since only the net cost of each department is given under items of expenditure.

Items of expenditure (net cost, including salaries): Academic and normal, \$40,234; traveling expenses, printing, and publicity, \$35,748; administration, \$35,103; boarding department, \$31,066; agricultural instruction and maintenance of farm, \$30,510; repairs, care of grounds, and insurance, \$27,099; mechanical industries, \$25,710; general operations, including stores, superintendent of industries, and business agent's office, \$16,545; extension work, \$9,371; students' aid, \$5,718; religious work, \$5,514; physical and military training, \$5,438; hospital and health department, \$5,251; girls' industries, \$2,949; agricultural experiment station, \$1,658. In addition to these expenditures for current expenses, \$76,392 was expended for permanent improvements from the special funds collected and provided for that purpose.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness on May 31, 1914, was \$182,178, of which \$150,095 was in loans payable, \$25,581 in accounts payable, and \$6,502 in student credit balances.

School property: The school property consists of \$1,942,112 in endowment funds, \$1,413,173 in plant, \$250,000 in mineral lands granted to the institution by Congress in 1899, \$98,801 in undesignated legacies, \$55,241 in supplies and material on hand, \$42,192 in accounts receivable, cash in bank, students' debit balances, prepaid insurance and other current assets, and \$9,580 in permanent improvement funds.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$150,289. The school owns 2,110 acres of land in Macon County and a large tract of mineral land held as endowment in another part of the State. Of the land in Macon County about 1,000 acres are cultivated. The campus comprises about 100 acres. The other land is in pasture and woodland. The campus shows evidence of great care in its planning and upkeep.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$1,012,187. There are 38 main buildings, 26 cottages, and numerous small structures on the grounds. Of the main buildings 29 are of brick and 9 are of frame construction. The buildings include: The new steam plant, brick and

Organization.—The school day is divided between classroom recitation in the morning and three hours of trade work in the afternoon. The academic teachers have very small classes and a complicated list of subjects. One teacher reports six classes, of which four have 3 pupils each, one 6, and one 22.

Elementary: The elementary work is done in the seven grades and the first-year high school.

Secondary: The pupils in the last three years of the high-school course and in the so-called teachers' college are doing secondary work. The subjects of the high-school course include: Latin, 2 years; English, 2½; mathematics, 2; elementary science, 2; history, 2½; music, ½. The "teachers' college" continues the secondary work, offering Latin, mathematics, physiology, English, history, and several teacher-training subjects. This attempt to extend the secondary course limits the work which should be done in elementary science, history, civics, and hygiene.

Industrial: The time required for trades is three hours daily for three years, the handwork for boys and the commercial course being classed as trade work. The attendance of pupils above the seventh grade in the trades was: Carpentry, 7 pupils; blacksmithing, 4; masonry, 6; printing, 9; machine work, 4; shoemaking, 1; painting, 3; and tailoring, 6. Good work is done in the carpenter shop and fair work in the blacksmith shop. The work in both shops consists largely of ordinary repairing. Instruction in the other trades is of little value. The whole industrial system seems to lack organization and force.

Much good work is done by the girls in sewing, millinery, and cooking; the school dining room is in no way connected with the training in domestic science, however. In equipment and method of handling its example is poor. Nurse training is given to eight young women in a well-equipped hospital under the direction of a competent physician. A few young women are in commercial courses and printing.

Agriculture: The physical equipment for teaching agriculture is fair. The teaching force is limited to one trained man and one laborer. Above the seventh grade six pupils report agriculture as their chosen "trade." Some classroom work in agriculture is given in the grades.

Financial, 1913-14.—Few records are kept. Federal and State funds, the chief source of revenue, were disbursed through the treasurer, who is a lawyer in Huntsville. The treasurer kept no records except the check book. No requisition or voucher form was used. At the school the system was also inadequate. Original entries had been made of the transactions, but there were no ledger postings. The boarding department is conducted independently by the president, and figures for the department are not included in the books and financial statements of the school. According to the president, the more important financial items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$29, 209
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	30, 900
Indebtedness.....	13, 229
Value of plant.....	182, 500

Sources of income: Federal land-grant funds, \$22,500; State appropriations, \$4,000; tuition and fees, \$1,660; rent of land, \$704; Smith-Lever Fund (Federal), \$195; county,

NEGRO EDUCATION.

MOBILE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	46, 111	34, 719
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	8, 305	5, 833
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$114, 798	\$19, 149
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$13. 82	\$3. 28
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	3. 0	28. 9

The rural population is 36.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 9 months for white pupils and 7.2 months for colored. The number of teachers is 245 in white schools and 86 in colored schools. The average attendance is 5,430 white pupils and 2,533 colored pupils. The county training school described below is an effort to improve the educational facilities of the county. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels in the county aiding the teachers in rural schools to introduce industrial work and to extend the influence of the school into the community.

PLATEAU.

MOBILE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: I. J. Whitley.

A school of elementary grade offering some industrial work. It has been selected as a central institution to supplement the work of the public schools.

Attendance.—Total, 241; all elementary.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4. A Jeanes Fund supervising teacher makes her headquarters at the school and teaches industries.

Organization.—The work covers the regular eight elementary grades. Instruction in cooking and sewing is provided for girls. The boys cultivate the school garden, but the educational possibilities of this work are not developed.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income was approximately \$2,500, of which \$1,360 was from the county, \$500 from the Slater Fund, \$320 from the Jeanes Fund, and \$320 from the colored people of the community. Of the income \$1,800 was expended in salaries and \$700 in repairs and other expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,500. The plant consists of about one-fourth of an acre of land, a frame building, and a little equipment for classrooms and simple industrial work.

Recommendations.—1. That increased provision be made for industrial work.¹

2. That additional facilities be provided for secondary work and teacher training.¹

Date of visit: January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

MOBILE.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	28, 737	22, 763
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4, 725	3, 451
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$81, 403	\$11, 997
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	\$17. 22	\$3. 47
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1. 2	25. 9

There are 10 public schools for white pupils and 4 for colored. The number of teachers is 118 in white schools and 33 in colored schools. The average attendance is

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

taking a combination of the manual training or domestic science course with one of the other courses. In addition to the special subjects in the five courses, each course requires: English, 4 years; mathematics, 3; elementary science, 2; history, 2½; civics, ½.

Industrial: Instruction in sewing is provided from the third grade through the tenth grade and in cooking from the seventh through the tenth. Manual training for boys is given in the elementary and secondary grades. In the upper grades industrial training is partly elective. The equipment in these courses is ample. A limited amount of gardening is also taught in the eighth and ninth grades.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is supervised by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounts has recently been installed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6,437
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	6,437
Value of plant.....	33,000

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$3,795; tuition and fees, \$2,295; general donations, \$90; other sources, \$257. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$608, of which \$313 was from the boarding department, \$273 from sale of books, and \$22 from other sales.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,186; supplies for boarding department, \$825; equipment, \$489; student aid and labor, \$450; light, heat, and water, \$383; outside labor, \$282; repairs, \$257; other expenses, \$173.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$3,500. The land comprises 4 acres of valuable city property. The grounds are fairly well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$24,100. The buildings include one large brick building and four frame structures. The buildings are clean, but in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,400. Of the movable equipment, \$800 is in library books and the remainder in furniture and apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the efforts of the school in behalf of reorganization be encouraged.

2. That the elementary grades be continued only so long as the city schools are inadequate.

3. That a boarding department be provided for out-of-town pupils, so that the benefits of the plant may be available to other communities.

Dates of visits: May, 1913; February, 1914. Facts verified in 1916.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	25,299	56,867
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,271	12,113
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$100,572	\$25,002
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$23.54	\$2.00
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1.7	35.4

The rural population is 53.6 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 9 months for white pupils and 5 months for colored. The number of teachers is 171 in white schools and 121 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,583 white pupils and 4,400 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels in the county and helps the teachers in rural schools to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of the school into the community. The Lincoln Normal and Industrial School, in Marion, is endeavoring to meet the evident need for better schools. An excellent boarding department enables pupils from country districts to take advantage of its opportunities. The Marion Baptist Academy is of little educational value to the town. It would be more useful if moved to a rural district or combined with one of the stronger Baptist schools of the State. This school is described in the summary of local Baptist schools for Alabama.

MARION.

LINCOLN NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss M. E. Phillips.¹

A school of elementary and secondary grade with a small boarding department. The classroom work and management are effective.

The school was founded in 1869 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and is owned and operated by that body. For a number of years the institution was the State Normal School. It has the interest of the prominent white and colored citizens of Marion.

Attendance.—Total, 270; elementary 248, secondary 22; boarders, 71. Of the pupils above the sixth grade, 19 were boys and 20 girls. Practically all were from Marion or the immediate vicinity. The reported enrollment for the year was 342.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 16; white 15, colored 1; male 1, female 15; grade and academic 12, industrial 3, and the treasurer.

Organization.—The eight elementary grades are well taught. The secondary course includes: English, 3½ years; elementary science, 2; mathematics, 1; history, 3; Bible, 3; spelling, 2; writing, 1. The more advanced pupils take a year of child study and class management.

The girls have two hours daily in cooking and sewing. The boys receive instruction in manual training. The shop equipment is limited. Agriculture, consisting of simple gardening, is reported by 17 pupils above the sixth grade. The boarding pupils assist in the farm labor and care of farm animals.

Financial, 1913-14.—A simple and effective system of accounts has been installed recently. The financial management is controlled by the American Missionary Association. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$7, 294
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	7, 294
Value of plant	27, 600

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$4,364; tuition and fees, \$1,617; donations, \$1,224; other sources, \$89. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$2,869, of which \$2,207 was from the boarding department and \$662 from farm and other sales.

¹ White.

barn. A good sewerage system is provided. Most of the buildings are in good repair. The school buildings and dormitories are clean.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$46,966. Of the movable equipment, \$25,043 was in furniture in classrooms, dormitories, and teachers' homes, \$14,563 in farm equipment and live stock, \$6,684 in shop equipment and machinery, and \$676 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the efforts to reorganize the departments with increased emphasis on teacher training, science, and history be encouraged.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the secondary course.¹

3. That the plan to cooperate with Talladega city in building a city school receive financial aid.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	28,533	9,026
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	5,865	4,083
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$51,050	\$17,604
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$8.70	\$4.31
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11.9	41.6

The rural population is 82.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 5.4 months for white pupils and 5.2 months for colored. The number of teachers is 157 in white schools and 63 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,710 white pupils and 1,820 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Stillman Institute, designed to train Presbyterian ministers of the colored race, is the only colored school maintained by the Southern Presbyterian Church, and should be strengthened and developed. The small reform school maintained in the county is described in the summary of special institutions. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels in the county and aids the teachers in rural schools to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of the school into the community.

TUSCALOOSA.

STILLMAN INSTITUTE.

Superintendent: J. H. Davis.²

A religious training school with elementary classes and farm practice for boarding pupils. It is one of two institutions for colored people operated by southern denominations and taught by southern white people.³ The institution was founded in 1876 by Dr. C. A. Stillman, the pastor of the local Presbyterian Church. It is owned and supported by the executive committee on home missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Effort is being made to move the school from its present location to a site in the open country.

Attendance.—Total, 51; elementary and secondary 30, theology 21.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White.

³ See Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Organization.—The eight elementary grades are taught in crowded rooms. The secondary course covers three years. The industrial classes are small. The sewing and cooking are of a practical nature, including the making of garments and work in the dining hall. Industrial training for boys consists of a little work in wood and iron; the more advanced pupils repair wagons and fences. The work on the farm is directed by a farmer whose chief interest is raising crops rather than giving instruction in agriculture.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is good, but the accounts are not kept in such manner as to indicate the exact cost of operating the farm and boarding department. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5,723
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,723
Value of plant.....	28,000

Sources of income: United Presbyterian Board, \$5,223; tuition and fees, \$500. The noneducational receipts were from the farm and boarding departments, both of which, according to the principal, were self-supporting and involved the expenditure of about \$5,000 a year.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$4,500; running expenses, \$1,223.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$7,200. The land comprises 360 acres, of which 220 are in woodland and 120 in the farm.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$14,500. All the buildings are frame structures, located at some distance from each other; several of them are nearly a mile from the main school building. The two dormitories are substantial structures, each with accommodations for about 100 pupils. The main school building contains seven recitation rooms and a chapel. The other buildings comprise a laundry and several small rough structures used for shops, barns, and other purposes. The dormitories are clean and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$6,300. Of this, \$3,500 is in farm implements and live stock, \$2,000 in furniture, and \$800 in shop equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the work of this school be encouraged.

2. That teacher training and neighborhood activities be strengthened.

3. That the buildings be improved and rearranged under the direction of an architect.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

CAMDEN.

CAMDEN ACADEMY.

Principal: W. G. Wilson.

An elementary school with a small secondary enrollment. Thorough work is done, despite the limited equipment.

The school was founded in 1895 by the Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church. It is owned and supported jointly by the Freedmen's Board and the Woman's Board of the Church.

Attendance.—Total, 233; elementary 215, secondary 18; boarders, 30. The reported enrollment for the year was 330.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income of the school was \$2,550, of which \$2,500 was from the United Presbyterian Board and \$50 from tuition. Of this sum \$2,500 was expended for teachers' salaries.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$5,550. Of this \$150 is in land, \$5,000 in buildings and \$400 in movable equipment. The land comprises seven acres, none of which is cultivated. There are three frame buildings—the school building, teachers' home and principal's residence. Two small frame structures are used for shops. The buildings are in good repair and neat in appearance. The movable equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and the teachers' home.

Recommendations.—That the United Presbyterian Board endeavor to develop cooperation with the county in maintaining the school.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening and manual training for boys be made a part of the regular course.¹

3. That the neighborhood activities be increased.

Dates of visits: May, 1913, February, 1915.

MILLERS FERRY.

MILLERS FERRY NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: I. H. Bonner.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with limited equipment. It is doing a much needed work in a rural community.

The school was founded in 1884 by the Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, and is controlled and supported by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 233; elementary 211, secondary 22; boarders, 65. Of the pupils above the sixth grade, 16 were boys and 28 girls. The reported enrollment for the year was 350.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 18; all colored; male 6, female 12; grades and academic 10, boys' industries 3, girls' industries 4, nurse training 1. One of the academic teachers gives part time to agriculture and another to bookkeeping.

Organization.—Elementary: The eight elementary grades are well taught.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the three-year normal course, which includes English, 1½ years; mathematics, 2½; Latin, 1½; education, 1. Some pupils elect a year of physics and some a year of history. The provision for history, science, and teacher-training is inadequate.

Industrial: The industrial course comprises cooking and sewing for the girls and manual training in wood and iron and printing for the boys. There is a two-year course in nurse training with 10 girls in attendance.

Financial, 1913-14. Effort is made to keep books, but the accounts do not afford a clear idea of the cost of the boarding department. It was claimed that the department was self-supporting. The more important items for the year, excluding the boarding department, were:

Income.....	\$6,000
Expenditures.....	6,000
Value of plant.....	17,800

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Organization.—There are nine grades of elementary work and the teaching is good. A fair type of sewing instruction is offered. The dormitories are used to a limited extent for home training. A small blacksmith shop is maintained, and the boys do some work on the farm.

Financial, 1913-14.—Some records of the finances of the school are kept, but they do not give a clear idea of the operations of the farm and boarding departments. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.	\$2,700
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.	2,700
Value of plant.	11,800

Sources of income: United Presbyterian Board, \$2,471; tuition and fees, \$229. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,321 and were from the boarding department, farm, and shop.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,353; maintenance of farm, boarding department, and shop, \$1,321; other expenses, \$347.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The school owns 600 acres of fertile farm land, with about 450 acres under cultivation.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$5,800. There are four frame buildings used for school purposes, dormitories and teachers' home. There are several barns and tenant houses on the farm.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. About \$600 is in classroom and dormitory furniture and \$400 in farm equipment and live stock.

Recommendations.—1. That the United Presbyterian Board endeavor to develop cooperation with the county in maintaining the school.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

Dates of visits: May, 1913, and February, 1915.

SNOW HILL.

SNOW HILL NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: W. J. Edwards.

An elementary school with some pupils in secondary subjects. Located in a rural section, it exerts much influence on the community and has won the friendship of its white neighbors. Though the school has a large acreage of land and considerable industrial equipment, its work has been seriously handicapped by poor organization and ineffective administration.

The institution was founded in 1894 by the principal, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. It is owned and controlled by a board of capable Northern and Southern men.

Attendance.—Total, 293; male 145, female 148. A large proportion of the pupils are boarders.

Teachers and workers.—Total 29; all colored; male 15, female 14; academic 14, boys' industries 5, girls' industries 2, matron 1, executive and office workers 6, agriculture 1. One of the instructors is the principal of a neighboring school.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—COURTLAND.

NORTH ALABAMA BAPTIST ACADEMY.

Principal: E. Z. Matthews.

An elementary day school, with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It was founded by the local Baptist association to supplement the limited public-school facilities. Of the 150 pupils, all were elementary except 3 reported in the tenth grade. The teachers, consisting of the principal and three colored women, were doing fairly good work. The income of \$1,500 was derived from the Baptist association and from tuition. About \$1,200 of the income was used for salaries and \$300 for running expenses. The plant, estimated value \$4,000, consists of 12½ acres of unused land, two frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become a part of the public-school system or be united with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: May, 1913.

LEE COUNTY—OPELIKA.

EAST ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: D. M. Ely.

A small elementary day school, with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It was founded in 1903 and is owned by the Auburn Baptist Association. The 148 pupils are in 10 grades, and the teaching is done by the principal and two colored women. The income of about \$1,000 is from tuition and donations from the members of the association. Practically all of the income is expended for salaries. The plant, estimated value \$3,000, consists of 12 acres of land, two rough frame buildings, and a little equipment. No use is made of the land for teaching agriculture.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with one of the larger Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: May, 1913.

MARENGO COUNTY—THOMASTON.

THOMASTON COLORED INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. C. Pennington.

An elementary day school, with a seven months' term. It was founded by the local Baptist association to supplement the limited public-school facilities. The 125 pupils are taught by the principal and two colored women. The teaching is poor. The income of \$475 is derived from the association and from tuition. The plant, estimated value \$5,000, consists of a 2-acre lot, a two-story brick building, and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—That the Baptist Association endeavor to have the county take over the school and combine it with the county school near by.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

MONROE COUNTY—MONROEVILLE.

MONROEVILLE BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Principal: A. L. Megginson.

A small elementary day school with a six months' term. It was founded in 1903 by the Bethlehem Association of Baptist churches and is controlled by a board of nine colored trustees elected by the association.

Attendance.—Total, 84; all elementary; boarders, 4. Although only eight grades are reported, algebra is attempted in the higher classes. Some instruction in cooking and sewing is provided.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 2, female 2.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income of \$975 was from the association and from tuition and was expended chiefly for salaries. The plant, estimated value \$3,000, consists of 35 acres of land, two 2-story frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$250.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,700. Of this \$150 was in land, \$1,300 in buildings, and \$250 in movable equipment. The land comprises 10 acres, about 2 miles from the railroad. There are two buildings, one a poorly built two-story frame structure, the other a four-room house, used as the teachers' home. The movable equipment consists of a little furniture for the dormitory, classrooms, and teachers' home.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school, it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

ADDITIONAL BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

The following schools were also reported, but evidence indicates that they are not of sufficient importance to justify description in this report.

County.	Town.	School.
Hale.	Greensboro.	Stephens Memorial Institute.
Jefferson.	Birmingham.	Baptist College.
Mobile.	Mobile.	Cedar Grove Baptist Academy.
Pickens.	Pickensville.	Mount Lebanon Baptist Academy.
Randolph.	Roanoke.	Bowen East Baptist Academy.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

In addition to the St. Joseph's School for Colored Boys described under Montgomery County, there are eight Catholic parish schools in Alabama. The denominational interest is strong in all of these schools. They are as follows:

School.	Town.	County.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Immaculate Conception School.	Birmingham.	Jefferson.	134	3
St. Anthony's School.	Mobile.	Mobile.	129	3
St. Bernards School.	Do.	Do.	138	3
St. Peter Clavers School.	Do.	Do.	90	2
St. James School.	Pritchard.	Do.	90	2
St. Peters School.	Chastang.	Do.	58	1
St. John Baptist School.	Montgomery.	Montgomery.	129	4
St. Stephens School.	Fairford.	Washington.	68	1

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

In addition to Miles Memorial College, described in Jefferson County, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church supports the Thomasville High School. In view of the need of more adequate support for Miles Memorial College, the effort to maintain the small school at Thomasville seems unwise.

CLARKE COUNTY—THOMASVILLE.

THOMASVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: T. P. Ashford.

An elementary school with a small number of boarders and limited teaching force and equipment. It is owned by trustees selected by the conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The school is practically unsupervised.

Attendance.—Total, 80; all elementary: male 30, female 50; boarders, 15. An enrollment of 155 was reported for the year.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored; male 1, female 2. The teachers had only limited preparation and the classroom work was poor.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income for the year amounted to \$950. Of this \$650 was from the church and \$300 from tuition and entertainments. The main item of expenditure was teachers' salaries, which amounted to \$750.

The school was founded in 1901 by its present principal and is owned by an independent board of trustees. All the teaching is done by the principal and his wife.

Attendance.—Total, 35; all elementary. An enrollment of 50 was reported. The industrial training is negligible; a few boys work on the principal's farm.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$505, of which \$200 was from the students, \$165 from contributions, and \$140 from the county. Practically all of the income was expended for salaries. The indebtedness amounted to \$300, of which \$250 was secured by mortgage on part of the school property and \$50 was in back salaries.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,500. The plant consists of a two-story frame building, poorly constructed; a small plat of land, not including the principal's farm, and meager classroom equipment.

Recommendation.—That contributions other than public funds be made through agencies having facilities for studying schools.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

HALE COUNTY—GREENSBORO.

MRS. CHRISTIAN'S SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. Christian.

A small elementary school held in a church. The 74 pupils are taught by the principal. The school is a private enterprise supported by tuition, which amounts to approximately \$400 a year.

Recommendation.—That the school continue on its present basis.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—BIRMINGHAM.

THE TUGGLE INSTITUTE.

President: Mrs. C. A. Tuggle.

A loosely organized elementary school with a few secondary pupils. The school was founded about 1910 by the women composing the "Court of Calanthe" and the "Daughters of the Rising Sun." A boarding department is maintained for the orphans of the members of these two secret orders.

Attendance.—Total, 146; elementary 142, secondary 4; boarders, 120.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 4, female 2. The teaching was poorly done and the rooms were crowded. The industrial work consists of printing, a little woodworking, and some sewing.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined the income amounted to \$1,827. Of this \$1,141 was from students, \$490 from the two secret orders, and \$196 from the trustees. The income was inadequate to meet the expenses of the school. The indebtedness amounted to \$5,935, a part of which was secured by a mortgage on the entire property.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$11,000. The plant consists of three city lots and three frame buildings, with meager equipment for classrooms and dormitories. The buildings were in bad repair and the dormitories crowded, poorly supervised, and dirty.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school, as outlined above, no recommendation can be made in regard to it.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

MADISON COUNTY—HUNTSVILLE.

SHERMAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: F. R. Davis.

A small elementary day school operated as a private enterprise. About 78 pupils are enrolled. The principal is assisted by three women teachers.

The school was founded in 1904 and occupies a site owned by the Freedman's Aid Society and formerly used for the Central Alabama Academy. The principal has been attempting to purchase the property, but only a little more than the interest has been paid.

The financial management is entirely in the hands of the principal. As far as could be determined the income amounted to approximately \$1,500, of which \$1,300 was from donations, \$128 from tuition,

The school was founded by the principal in 1913. It is owned by a board of trustees and receives some aid from the county. There are approximately 50 pupils and one young woman teacher. The income amounts to \$500, of which \$290 is from the county and \$210 from tuition. The principal solicits aid for the school by correspondence with many people in the North. The small plat of ground, rough two-room building, and plain board seats are worth about \$200. There is no industrial or farm equipment.

Recommendation.—That contributions other than public funds be made through agencies having facilities for studying schools.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

WILCOX COUNTY—NEENAH.

ROSEBUD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Rosa J. Young.

An elementary public school with a six months' term. It is taught in a small privately owned frame building by three colored women and enrolls 125 pupils. The income amounted to approximately \$500, of which \$300 was from contributions, \$125 from tuition, and \$75 from county appropriation. The plant, estimated value \$1,000, consists of a small plat of land, a three-room frame building, a log house, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—That the school term be lengthened.

Dates of visit: May, 1913; February, 1916.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

With the exception of the nurse training class at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee and the small hospital connected with the Millers Ferry School, the Negroes of Alabama have no special nurse-training facilities. A colored ward is maintained in some of the white hospitals, notably the Catholic Hospital in Montgomery. There is no systematic attempt to care for the colored orphans of the State. The small orphanage of Tuggle Institute in Birmingham is poorly managed and is open only to orphans of the members of the secret societies which support the school. An excellent State reformatory has been provided for delinquent boys, but no provision has been made for delinquent girls. In view of the fact that children are committed to the Daly Reformatory by the county courts, effort should be made to have the counties provide adequate support for the institution.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—MOUNT MEIGS.

ALABAMA REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE NEGRO LAWBREAKERS.

Superintendent: A. Simms.

A well-managed reform school for boys, organized according to modern ideas of treating juvenile delinquents. It is owned and controlled by the State of Alabama and receives the delinquents committed by the courts of the State.

Attendance.—Total, 180; all male. The courts commit to the institution boys from 6 to 19 years of age.

Workers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 4, female 2.

Organization.—Half a day is given to schoolroom instruction and half a day to manual work. The agricultural work is especially well done. Effort is made to surround the boys with wholesome influences.

Financial, 1915.—An allowance of \$7 per month is made for each boy by the State. In 1915 this amounted to about \$15,000. Considerable revenue is also derived from the cultivation of the farm and the sale of timber. The salaries of workers amounted to \$2,811. The remainder of the income was applied to the boarding department, clothing for the boys, and incidentals.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value \$34,966, consists of 281 acres of excellent land and nine substantial buildings in good condition. The farm comprises 125 acres. Three of the buildings are concrete and six are frame.

Recommendation.—That the work of this institution be encouraged.

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY—TUSCALOOSA.

DALY REFORMATORY.

President: Mrs. Rachel S. Daly.

A reform school established by Sam Daly to care for the incorrigible boys of Jefferson and Tuscaloosa Counties. Children are committed by the court to the reformatory, but no provision is made for their maintenance. Since the founder's death his wife, who inherited the property, has endeavored, with very limited means, to carry on the work. About 20 boys are cared for by two colored workers, one male and one female. The school receives about \$1,000 a year. A part of this is from the farm and the balance from donations. All of the income is expended for running expenses. About \$2,000 is still due on the purchase price of the property. The plant, estimated value \$5,000, consists of 300 acres of land, one large frame building, four old farmhouses, and very crude equipment.

Recommendation.—That the counties care for this necessary work out of public funds.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

and discussed at the end of this chapter. The attendance of the private and higher colored schools by ownership groups is indicated in the following statement:

	Number of schools.	Total attendance.	Elemen- tary.	Second- ary.
Total private schools	26	13, 103	2, 586	465
Independent	2	70	70	...
Denominational	24	13, 033	2, 516	465
State and Federal	1	170	130	40

In view of the frequency of the terms "academy" and "college" in the names of these private institutions, it is important to note that only about one-tenth of their pupils are of secondary grade and only 52 are in college classes.

Attendance.—The United States Census reported 99,383 colored children 6 to 14 years of age, of whom only 57,872 were attending school. A study of the figures for the public and private schools shows that while a majority of the elementary colored pupils are in the public schools, almost half the secondary pupils and all the college pupils are in private schools. The large majority of the white secondary and college pupils, however, are in public schools.

Elementary.—The inadequacy of the elementary school system for colored children is indicated by the fact that the attendance in both public and private schools is only 58 per cent of the children of elementary school age. The average length of term in white and colored public schools is under 6 months. The 2,586 pupils in private schools are fairly well taught, but their number is only a small part of the 57,872 children attending school and a still smaller fraction of the 99,383 children of elementary school age.

Secondary.—There are five public high schools for colored youth in Arkansas. Three offer four-year courses and two offer three-year courses. All but the Gibbs High School in Little Rock share their buildings with the elementary grades. In addition to these schools there are probably 10 or 15 public schools with a few pupils above the elementary grades.

Of the 825 secondary colored pupils in Arkansas 465 are in 12 private schools. Four-year courses are maintained in eight of the private schools. The secondary work of the remaining four varies from a few subjects above the elementary grades to a full three-year course. The courses of study in most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Many of them still require Greek and practically all make Latin the central subject. Very few have adequate provision for physical or social science.

College.—College classes are maintained at Philander Smith College and Arkansas Baptist College, but the combined college attendance is only 52. Neither institution is adequately equipped to do college work.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools in Arkansas is trained teachers. The supply now depends almost entirely upon the secondary schools, many of which are private institutions. Of the private schools, however, only four offer even fair preparation for teaching, while two others do some teacher-training work. To supplement these facilities, an effort is now being made to develop county training schools. These schools are county centers at which some secondary and industrial training may be given to those who plan to teach in rural sections. Through the co-

¹ Includes 13 pupils in college classes at Arkansas Baptist College and 39 in Philander Smith College.

Industrial.—The facilities for industrial training are very limited. No colored school in the State is able to teach a trade effectively. Though a reorganization is being effected, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Pine Bluff has been little more than a city school with fair facilities for manual training. Seven of the private schools offer satisfactory industrial work in one or two lines and two other schools provide a small amount of industrial training.

Agriculture.—The facilities for teaching agriculture are also very limited. The majority of the schools fail to provide systematic training in this branch. Six of the private schools have tracts of land which their pupils cultivate as laborers, the educational value of this labor varying with the institution. Two schools have courses in gardening. In the effort to acquire large farms, the remaining schools have overlooked the educational possibilities of a well planned course in gardening.

Supervision.—Through the cooperation of the State department of education and the General Education Board a white supervisor is maintained for the colored rural schools. This supervisor travels over the State observing educational conditions and encouraging efforts for improvement. The more important agencies with which he cooperates are the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and the Rosenwald Rural School Building Fund.

Eleven counties in the State have Jeanes Fund supervisors traveling among the rural schools, introducing industrial training and extending the influence of the school into the community. In 1915 the Jeanes Fund appropriated \$2,799, the counties gave \$1,520, and the county supervisors raised \$1,256 by appeals to the people. With the financial help of the General Education Board these supervisors and other agents have organized "home-makers' clubs" composed of colored girls and women.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system. The only agencies able to supply this need are the State, the county, and the local public school districts.
2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. To this end secondary schools with teacher-training courses should be provided, more summer schools and teachers' institutes should be maintained, and the private schools should cooperate with the State department of education by placing more emphasis on teacher-training courses in accordance with state standards. Special effort should be made to reorganize the State school so that it may supply the need for teachers of industry and agriculture.
3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work, counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.
4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life, so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people 86.6 per cent rural.
5. The increase in the number of industrial high schools in towns.

3. That the boarding department and classrooms be so conducted as to create habits of order and cleanliness.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

BRADLEY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	9, 877	4, 641
Children, 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3, 188	1, 107
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$29, 905	\$4, 687
Teachers' salaries per child, 6 to 14 in county.....	\$13. 67	\$4. 23
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5. 6	31. 6

The entire population is rural. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 1,670 white pupils and 568 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. Even in the town of Warren the school term is short, though a new and commodious building has been erected. It is reasonable to expect, however, that Warren town will soon be able to care for the elementary pupils, so that Walters Institute may develop as a central training school and provide more advanced secondary and industrial education for the pupils of surrounding districts.

WARREN.

WALTERS INSTITUTE.

President: J. W. Eichelberger.

An elementary school with a few high-school pupils. The boarding department is well regulated. The school was founded in 1906 and is owned and controlled by the General Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It has a board of 62 trustees acting in an advisory capacity.

Attendance.—Total, 77; elementary 68, secondary 9; boarders, 37. The reported enrollment for the year was 130.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 3, female 2. Two part-time teachers are also employed.

Organization.—The elementary grades are well taught. The secondary pupils are in a four-year high-school course, three of them doing practice teaching. Instruction in sewing is provided for girls and all pupils have gardening.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are carefully kept. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1, 047
Expenditure, less noneducational receipts.....	1, 093
Indebtedness.....	400
Value of plant.....	6, 200

Sources of income: A. M. E. Z. Church, \$600; tuition and fees, \$447. The non-educational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$900.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$740; building, \$700; salaries, \$553.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$400 represents for the most part back salary of teachers and sums owing for running expenses.

Recommendations.—1. That facilities be provided for gardening and manual training¹ for boys.

2. That, in order to make the teacher training of more value, secondary work and practice teaching be introduced.

SOUTH EAST BAPTIST ACADEMY.

Principal: J. R. Burdett.

A poorly managed elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It was founded by the local Baptist association and is owned by a board of trustees elected by the association.

Attendance.—Total, 105; elementary 97, secondary 8; boarders, 35. The reported annual enrollment was 157.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4.

Organization.—Twelve grades were claimed, but the majority of the pupils were below the fourth grade. No industrial work is done and the land is not used for educational purposes.

Financial, 1913-14.—As far as could be determined, the income amounted to \$2,136, of which \$1,447 was from board and tuition and \$689 from the Baptist Association. Of the income, \$1,664 was expended for salaries and \$472 for the boarding department and general expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$7,000. The plant consists of 40 acres of land, two large frame buildings, and school furniture. The buildings were dirty and the lighting and ventilation poor. The dormitory rooms were crowded.

Recommendations.—1. That the trustees endeavor to reorganize this school so that it may supplement rather than duplicate the public-school work.

2. That provision be made for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial work.¹

3. That the boarding department be enlarged and used for the home training of the pupils.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

CLARK COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	16,319	7,367
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3,630	1,855
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$41,421	\$7,475
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$11.41	\$4.03
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5.2	26.1

The rural population is 88.4 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, was 2,607 white pupils and 985 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Presbyterian Board should make special effort to reorganize the Arkadelphia Academy, so that it will furnish secondary, industrial, and teacher training facilities to supplement the training in the county schools. With its limited equipment and support, the Baptist school would be of more value if it were moved to some section of the State where it is more needed

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

The rural population is 47.1 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 2,679 white pupils and 538 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate fairly good public school facilities. The effort to develop a private school in Hot Springs is hardly worth while, especially since the public school of the town is doing secondary work.

HOT SPRINGS.

LANGSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: F. C. Long.

A public school offering four years of secondary work. Owing to the destruction of the building by fire, the school has been taught in rented quarters and the industrial courses have been discontinued. The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 39; male 18, female 21. The elementary enrollment for the year was 405.

Teachers.—Secondary, 4; male 1, female 3.

Organization.—Secondary: The secondary work includes English, geometry, algebra, history, physics, biology, civics, and half-year courses in classroom agriculture, physiology, and physical geography. It is planned to provide industrial training when the new building is completed.

Plant.—A new building was being erected to replace the one burned in 1913.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	14, 184	14, 100
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3, 155	3, 914
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$39, 650	\$16, 675
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$12. 57	\$4. 26
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	2. 6	26. 4

The rural population is 87.1 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 2,215 white pupils and 2,169 colored pupils.

In the effort to improve the public schools, the county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing the central training school at Hope. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels among the rural schools and aids the teachers in introducing industrial work and extending the influence of the school into the community.

HOPE.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: H. C. Yerger.

A public school of elementary grade with a few secondary pupils. It has been selected as a central institution to provide more advanced training for the colored pupils of the county.

Attendance.—Total, 300; elementary 258, secondary 42; boarders, 20.

MERRILL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: William Townsend.

A city high school doing three years of secondary work with no facilities for industrial training. Eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 25; male 5, female 20. The elementary enrollment was 384.

Teachers.—Secondary, 3; all colored; male 2, female 1. There were 7 teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—Secondary: Though only the first seven grades are called elementary, the first year of the high school is also doing elementary work. The third year high school enrolled no pupils at the time of visit. The work of the other two classes covered 2 years each of English and music, and 1 year each of Latin, ancient history, algebra, geometry, civics, "mental science and moral science." There is no industrial training.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$18,000. The plant consists of a city block and a new well-equipped brick building.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

Superintendent: J. G. Ish, jr.¹

A school of elementary and secondary grade with good industrial equipment. Administrative difficulties, combined with lack of dormitories, have made it almost impossible to fulfill the aims of agricultural and mechanical training for the State.

The school was founded in 1872 by the State of Arkansas and has a nominal connection with the University of Arkansas, being controlled by the same board of trustees. The school receives the Federal appropriations for agricultural and mechanical education.

Attendance.—Total, 170; elementary 130, secondary 40. Of the pupils reporting sex, 50 were male and 73 female. Of those reporting home address, 44 were from Pine Bluff and 78 from other places in the State; 40 were from cities and 72 from farm homes. A small boarding department has been added since the date of visit.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; all colored; male 7, female 5; academic 9, industrial 3.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers the upper four grades.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the four-year "normal" course. This course includes the usual secondary subjects without foreign languages, two years of classroom agriculture, and some teacher training in the senior year. The State of Arkansas grants a teacher's certificate to those who complete the course.

Industrial: The shop is well equipped to give manual training in wood and iron. One woman teacher gives instruction in sewing.

Agriculture: The teacher of agriculture gives almost all of his time to classroom work. A small part of the campus is used for teaching gardening. The school has recently rented a farm, but it is too far away to be used for instructional purposes. Sixteen special pupils in agriculture are reported.

Financial, 1913-14.—Financial management is vested in the superintendent, who keeps all accounts.² The management has been such that funds appropriated by the

¹ Elected since date of visit.

² Since date of visit the management of school finances has been transferred to the State superintendent of education.

MARIANNA.

LEE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: D. W. Hughes.

A public school of elementary grade selected as a central institution to supplement the work of the colored public schools of the county.

Attendance.—Total, 350; all elementary; boarders, 10.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4.

Organization.—The work covers the regular eight elementary grades. In order that the pupils who go out to teach in rural schools may have some training, a course in methods is given in the eighth grade. The industrial work consists of sewing and cooking for girls above the sixth grade and for older girls in the lower grades. Gardening is taught to pupils of both sexes.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$3,740, of which \$2,468 was from State funds, \$572 from district tax on property of colored people, \$500 from the Slater Fund, and \$200 from the county. Of the income \$2,700 was expended for salaries and \$1,040 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$10,000. Of this, \$2,000 is in land, \$7,000 in the building, and \$1,000 in equipment.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and, as the need appears, increased facilities be provided for the boarding department, secondary work, and teacher training.

MONROE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	7,381	12,526
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910	1,438	2,900
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13	\$24,589	\$12,151
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county	\$17.10	\$4.19
Percentage illiterate, 1910	6.7	27.7

The entire population is rural. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 1,071 white pupils and 1,627 colored pupils.

These figures indicate the need for additional school facilities. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels through the county and aids the teachers in rural schools to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of their schools into the community. The Consolidated White River Academy serves as a good central institution where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools. The Presbyterian parochial school, which is duplicating the work of the public school, is of slight educational value to the community. This school is described in the summary of small Presbyterian schools for the State.

BRINKLEY.

CONSOLIDATED WHITE RIVER ACADEMY.

Principal: J. F. Clarke.

A school of elementary and secondary grade. It was founded in 1893 by the principal and is owned by an incorporated board of trustees and supported by two Baptist associations.

CAMDEN.

OUACHITA COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: P. H. Foster.

A public school of elementary and secondary grade selected as a central institution to provide more advanced training for the colored pupils of the county.

Attendance.—Total, 347; elementary 322, secondary 25; boarders, 9.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 2, female 5.

Organization.—The elementary work is done in the regular seven grades. Besides the usual secondary subjects, the eighth and ninth grades have some work in psychology, methods, and practice teaching. The industrial training includes cooking, sewing, mat work, and basketry for girls; carpentry, repair work, and gardening for boys. The gardening is exceptionally well conducted.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$2,751, of which \$1,779 was from the State, \$500 from the Slater Fund, and \$472 from district tax on property owned by colored people. Of the income, \$2,340 was expended for salaries and \$411 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,500. Of this, \$1,800 is in land, \$1,200 in the building, and \$500 in equipment. A piece of ground containing 2 acres is divided into small plats for gardening.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and, as the need appears, additional facilities be provided for the boarding department and secondary work.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	7,176	26,354
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910	1,142	5,311
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13	\$41,318	\$16,163
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county	\$36.18	\$3.04
Percentage illiterate, 1910	1.5	23.4

The rural population is 73.8 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 860 white pupils and 3,700 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for more elementary schools and stronger work. In the city of Helena the schools are crowded, but fairly good facilities are furnished by the city high school. The Southland College at Southland is a well-managed institution, at which pupils of the surrounding counties may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools. The county should relieve this school of the burden of the large elementary grades now enrolled.

HELENA.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. H. Blount.

A city high school offering three years of secondary work.¹ The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 29. The elementary enrollment was 786.

¹ It is reported that a fourth year has been added since date of visit.

School property: The property consists of \$44,400 in the school plant and \$35,000 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$7,700. The school owns 167 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are cultivated and 20 acres used for campus. The campus is neatly kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$31,700. There are four large frame buildings and several smaller structures. The main building and the two dormitory buildings are three-story structures; the principal's home is a two-story building. The smaller buildings are used for laundry and shops. All of the buildings are supplied with steam heat and water by the school plant. They are well built and neatly kept, but are not provided with adequate fire protection.

Movable equipment: Estimated value \$5,000, of which \$2,200 is in furniture, \$1,200 in farm equipment and live stock, \$1,000 in library books, and \$600 in shop equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the classroom work and industrial courses be correlated.

2. That theory and practice of gardening and manual training in wood and iron receive greater emphasis.¹

3. That the work be organized and classes designated in accordance with progressive school standards.

Date of visit: March, 1913.

PULASKI COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	51,267	35,462
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	7,174	6,187
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$484,199	\$49,234
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$67.49	\$7.96
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	2.8	21.2

The rural population is 34.2 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 5,895 white pupils and 4,780 colored pupils. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels among the rural schools in the county and helps the teachers to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of the school into the community. A two-year high school is maintained at Argenta, a separately incorporated town just across the river from the business section of Little Rock. Shorter College is the only African Methodist Episcopal school in the State and effort should be made to move it to some section where secondary work is more needed.

ARGENTA (LITTLE ROCK).

SHORTER COLLEGE.

President: William Bird.²

An institution of secondary grade with an elementary department and some pupils taking college and theological subjects.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² Elected since date of visit.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,072. The movable equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories, a little scientific apparatus, and some library books.

Recommendations.—1. That a system of accounting adapted to the needs of the school be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

2. That the work be simplified and the energies of the school be centered upon teacher training.¹

3. That the tuition charge for sewing and printing be removed and gardening and industrial work made part of the regular school work.

Date of visit: March, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

LITTLE ROCK.

With some increase in facilities the public schools of the city of Little Rock would be able to care for the 2,000 children of school age. Besides the elementary schools an excellent public high school is provided. Arkansas Baptist College and Philander Smith College should give fuller recognition to the training of teachers and ministers for rural communities. The Arkansas Baptist College would serve this need more effectively if it were moved to the outskirts of town, while Philander Smith College should place more emphasis on teacher training and industrial work.

GIBBS HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: M. P. Carry.

A well-equipped city high school giving four years of secondary work with good industrial training.

Attendance.—Total, 100; male 24, female 76.

Teachers.—Total 8; all colored; male 3, female 5.

Organization.—Good classroom work is done in mathematics, English, and history. Elementary science is offered, with fairly good equipment. A postgraduate year of teacher training is maintained for 17 pupils.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$40,000. The plant consists of a large city lot, a two-story brick building, small shop, and good equipment.

Date of visit: March, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE.

President: J. A. Booker.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with a few pupils in college subjects. Industrial training is attempted, but the equipment is inadequate. The management has been seriously handicapped by lack of funds.

The school was incorporated in 1885 by the Negro Baptist State Convention of Arkansas and is controlled by a board of 15 colored trustees. The school is aided by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$15,500 is in the form of mortgage, representing money borrowed to meet previous annual deficits, while \$2,400 is in current bills due and represents the deficit in running expenses for the year.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$50,000. The land consists of 4 acres of valuable city property and the farm of 100 acres. Little effort has been made to beautify the campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$35,000. The administration building is a four-story brick structure containing classrooms, office, dining room, and girls' dormitory. The boys' dormitory is a three-story brick structure. A one-story frame building is used for the shops. The president's house is a neat two-story cottage, part concrete and part frame.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. Of this, \$2,000 is in furniture, \$1,800 in shop equipment and printing outfit, \$500 in library books, \$500 in farm implements and live stock, and \$200 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the plant be moved to the site already purchased on the outskirts of Little Rock.

2. That the course of instruction be reorganized and provision made for teacher training, including practice teaching, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

Dates of visits: March, 1914; March, 1915.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE.

President: J. M. Cox.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with a few pupils in college subjects. The teaching force and equipment are too limited for college work. Adeline Smith Home for Girls is maintained in connection with the institution.

The school was founded in 1883 by a donation from Philander Smith of Oak Park, Ill. It is owned and controlled by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Attendance.—Total, 439; elementary 268, secondary 132, in college studies 39; male 199, female 240. Of the 171 pupils above the elementary grades, 90 were boarders; of those reporting home address, 62 were from Little Rock, 85 from other places in Arkansas, and 24 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 491.

Teachers and workers.²—Total, 15; all colored; male 8, female 7; grades 4, academic 6, music 1, printer 1, secretary 1, matrons 2. Six of the teachers and two matrons received part or all of their education at Philander Smith.

Organization.—Elementary: Four large elementary grades are taught by four regular teachers and student helpers. Some work in cooking and sewing is provided for these pupils at Adeline Smith Home.

Secondary: The course is based largely on the Freedmen's Aid Society course, with strong emphasis on the classical languages. The work is done in the college preparatory course, with 31 pupils, and the "normal" course, with 101 pupils. The college preparatory course includes Latin, 4 years; Greek (elective), 2; English, 3½; mathematics, 4; chemistry, 1¼; history and civics, 2; Bible, ½. The "normal" course includes

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² Three teachers in Adeline Smith Home are not included.

Attendance.—Total, 119; boarders, 75.

Teachers.—Total, 3; white 1, colored 2.

Organization.—The girls boarding in the home receive training in household care and attend classes at Philander Smith. Instruction in cooking and sewing is also provided for the girls in Philander Smith College.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are carefully supervised by the home office in Cincinnati and the management is economical. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,257
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,257
Value of plant.....	14,300

Sources of income: Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$2,257. The noneducational receipts were from board and room rent and amounted to \$3,448.

Items of expenditure: Supplies and general expenses, \$4,805; salaries, \$900.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$8,000. The land comprises three city lots. The grounds are well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$3,800. The building is a large frame structure in need of repair. It is fairly well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,500. The equipment consists of furniture and fairly good domestic science equipment.

Recommendation.—That the building and equipment be improved and a more vital relationship established with the college.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

SEBASTIAN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	46,856	5,410
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	8,145	959
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$40,601	\$9,505
Teachers' salaries per child, 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.60	\$9.91
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4.2	17.8

The rural population is 54.1 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 7,368 white pupils and 731 colored pupils. The city of Fort Smith maintains a good four-year high school.

FORT SMITH.

LINCOLN COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: E. O. Trent.

A city high school giving three years of secondary work with industrial training. The sixth, seventh, and eighth grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 60; male 19, female 41.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 3, female 1. Three of the teachers give a small part of their time to the elementary grades. There are also two full-time teachers for the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

Organization.—Secondary: The subjects are: English, 2½ years; mathematics, 3; Latin, 1½; elementary science, 1½; history, 2; manual training, 3; domestic science and domestic art, 3. All pupils in the last two high school years study Latin.

Industrial: All students above the seventh grade devote five and one-half hours a week to industrial subjects. The work is of practical value and is well done.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$20,000. The plant consists of a city block, value \$6,000; buildings worth \$12,000, and equipment valued at \$2,000.

WOODRUFF COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	8,344	11,705
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,704	2,739
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$36,499	\$11,013
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$21.42	\$4.02
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5.5	25.8

The entire population is rural. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 1,141 white pupils and 1,325 colored pupils.

These figures indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. In order to meet this need more efficiently the term of the private academy at Cotton Plant should be lengthened, better boarding facilities for boys should be provided, and greater emphasis should be placed on industrial courses and teacher training.

COTTON PLANT.

COTTON PLANT ACADEMY.

Principal: H. M. Stinson.

A good school of elementary and secondary grade offering a limited amount of industrial work. The school term is short.

The school was founded in 1890 and is owned and controlled by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Attendance.—Total, 175; elementary 146, secondary 29; boarders, 27.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4. The principal and his wife are genuinely devoted to the work.

Organization.—The organization provides for 11 grades. Most of the secondary subjects are of the college-preparatory type, and they are thoroughly taught. The instruction in sewing and cooking is adequate. There is no industrial work for boys. The dormitory rooms are used for home training. The land is farmed for profit.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are honestly kept, but the system is poor. The following are the essential items:

Income, excluding non-educational receipts.....	\$1,318.
Expenditure, less noneducational receipts.....	1,498
Value of plant.....	18,550

Sources of income: Presbyterian Board, \$1,085; tuition, \$200; other sources, \$33. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$592.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,145; supplies, \$449; repairs and other expenses, \$406.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,500. The land consists of 13 acres near the city limits. Part of the land is cultivated by the school.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$16,000. There are three buildings; the girls' dormitory is of brick, while the main school building and the laundry are frame. The buildings are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,050. The equipment is chiefly furniture and farm implements.

Recommendations.—1. That the Presbyterian Board endeavor to increase the financial support of the institution so that the school term may be lengthened and the teacher-training courses improved.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

Besides the Arkansas Baptist College, supported in part by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, there are 14 Baptist schools reported in Arkansas. Of these three were considered important enough to be treated in the county summaries above and four others were visited and found to be of local significance. These four are discussed below, while the seven which were not visited are listed at the end of this summary. In view of the financial aid needed to carry out the plan of moving Arkansas Baptist College to a rural community and the need of developing the schools at Brinkley, Dermott, and Almyra, it is obvious that 14 schools is too large a number for the Baptists of Arkansas to attempt to support.

CLARK COUNTY—ARKADELPHIA.

ARKADELPHIA BAPTIST ACADEMY.

Principal: S. P. Nelson.

An elementary school with some pupils in secondary subjects. A few pupils board at the school. Because of inadequate support the work is ineffective.

The school was founded about 1900. It is owned by the local Baptist Association and controlled by a board of trustees selected from association members.

Attendance.—Total, 95; elementary 85, secondary 10. Some instruction in sewing is provided. The garden is cultivated, but without regard for educational values.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income, amounting to approximately \$1,150, was from the Baptist Association and tuition.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,200. The plant consists of 10 acres of land, a rough frame building and meager equipment. The building was poorly kept and in need of repair.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with one of the larger Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: March, 1914; March, 1915.

CROSS COUNTY—WYNNE.

WYNNE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: W. F. Lovelace.

An elementary school duplicating, to a large extent, the work done by the public schools. It was founded in 1901 by the local Baptist Association.

Attendance.—Total, 114; elementary 108, secondary 6. The course covers 12 grades. There is no provision for industrial work or agriculture.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

¹ See recommendation in summary chapter, p. 22.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are in Arkansas three Catholic parish schools. They are small elementary schools in which the religious interest is strong. The principal facts reported concerning them are as follows:

County.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Jefferson.	Pine Bluff.	St. Peter's School.	100	6
Pulaski.	Little Rock.	St. Bartholomew's School.	153	5
Do.	Do.	St. Francis Mission School.	...	2

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen reports nine schools in Arkansas. Only Cotton Plant Academy and Arkadelphia Academy were considered important enough to enter into the county summaries above. With the exception of the Morrilltown parochial school, which was not visited, these schools are described below. With reorganization the Monticello Academy could be developed to serve useful ends in its community. The Presbyterian work would be strengthened if the support now given to the weaker schools were concentrated on Cotton Plant Academy, Arkadelphia Academy, and Monticello Academy.

DREW COUNTY—MONTICELLO.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.

Principal: O. C. Wallace.

A school of elementary grade doing some secondary work. It is located in a rural community. The institution is owned and supported by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Attendance.—Total, 99.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1914-15.—The books are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Missions for Freedmen. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,482
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,524
Value of plant.....	6,500

Sources of income: Board of Missions for Freedmen, \$1,321; tuition and fees, \$121; entertainments and other sources, \$40. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$302.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$884; supplies for boarding department, \$428; plumbing, \$221; payment on debts for current expenses, \$196; other expenses, \$97.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school owns 2 acres of land on the edge of the town.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$5,000. There is one large frame building used for dormitory purposes and a small frame house.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500. The equipment consists of a limited amount of furniture for classrooms and dormitory.

Recommendation.—That gardening and simple manual training be made required subjects.¹

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

GARLAND COUNTY—HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. C. S. Mebane.

A parochial school of elementary grade. It is taught in a building privately owned and is supported by appropriations from the Presbyterian Board of Missions and by tuition. There were 70 pupils in attendance, all below the seventh grade; 15 were boarders.

The teachers were three colored women. The income was estimated at \$800 and was offset by an equal expenditure, chiefly for salaries. The larger part of the income was from the Presbyterian Board of Missions, the remainder from tuition.

Plant: Estimated value, \$3,000; the plant consists of a city lot and a two-story frame building. Three rooms are used for recitations and the others as living quarters for the principal and boarding students. The recitation rooms are poorly equipped.

Recommendation.—In view of the good public-school system of Hot Springs, there seems to be no need of a school of this type. Appropriations to the school might better be made to one of the larger schools.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—PINE BLUFF.

RICHARD ALLEN INSTITUTE.

Principal: George M. Elliott.

A Presbyterian parochial school of elementary grade. It is owned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. It was closed during the school year 1913-14, but opened again in the fall of 1914.

Attendance.—Total, 80; all in the first seven grades. There were two boarders. No manual training was provided.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 2, female 2. The principal is the minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$791, of which \$691 was from the Presbyterian Board and \$100 from tuition. Of this sum \$660 was expended for salaries, \$31 for repairs, and \$100 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$4,000. The plant consists of a city block of land, a poorly constructed two-story frame building, and meager classroom equipment. The building was in bad repair and the rooms were poorly kept.

Recommendation.—Since school facilities in Pine Bluff are reasonably adequate, there appears to be no need for this school.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

MONROE COUNTY—BRINKLEY.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Teacher: T. C. Boyd.

An elementary day school taught in the church. The school has a six-months term.

The reported enrollment was 26, all below the sixth grade. The Presbyterian board pays the pastor's salary and he operates the school on tuition, amounting to about \$25 a year.

Recommendation.—In view of the proximity of a private school and a good public school, there appears to be no need for a school of this type in Brinkley.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

¹ See p. 136.

OUACHITA COUNTY—CAMDEN.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Teacher: V. McDonald.

A very disorderly elementary school. At 10 o'clock on the day of visit the school had not opened. At 10.30 seven pupils assembled. The reported enrollment was 26. The school is taught in a cabin adjoining the church. The Presbyterian Board of Missions pays the pastor's salary, and he operates the school on the tuition collected to supplement his salary.

Recommendation.—In view of the good public schools in the town, there appears to be little need for this school.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

PULASKI COUNTY—LITTLE ROCK.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: E. A. Mitchell.

An elementary day school taught in a Presbyterian Church by the pastor and his two daughters. Enrollment, 98. The Presbyterian Board of Missions pays the pastor; in addition about \$70 is collected in tuition.

Recommendation.—In view of the good public schools there appears to be no need of a school of this type in Little Rock.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Besides the schools described in the county summaries above, there are two small independent schools in Arkansas. The Dupree Academy in Dermott is an excellent small school, but on account of the other private and public schools of the town its field is very limited. The Canfield Normal and Industrial Institute is of little educational value.

CHICOT COUNTY—DERMOTT.

DUPREE ACADEMY.

Principal: Mrs. Eliza Robinzine.

An elementary school owned and taught by the principal. The work covers the first seven grades and is well planned and thorough. Of the 70 pupils enrolled 60 were in attendance on the day of visit. The income, amounting to approximately \$450, is from tuition. The plant, estimated value \$2,600, consists of an acre of land, a two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$100. The building is clean and in good repair. An indebtedness of \$500 is balance due on the building.

Recommendation.—That the principal endeavor to have this school combine with the public school.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY—CANFIELD.

CANFIELD NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President: B. T. Crawford.

A disorderly elementary school with 10 pupils. The term is eight months. The school is owned by an independent board of trustees. The income amounted to approximately \$650, of which \$575 was from donations and \$75 from tuition. Practically all of this amount was spent as salaries for the principal and his wife. The principal allows his wife \$15 per month for "care of boarding department"; there were no boarders at the time of visit, however. In addition \$875 was raised and applied to the debt on the building. A public appropriation of \$500 was made to the school in 1912-13, but was not continued. The plant, estimated value \$1,100, consists of 40 acres of land, a rough, poorly constructed frame building, and equipment valued at \$100.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school, it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

¹ See p. 136.

entirely inadequate. The Howard High School at Wilmington is the only colored four-year secondary school in the State. The so-called "State College for Colored Youth," largely maintained by Federal funds, also offers secondary courses. Industrial courses and teacher training for colored people are limited to the work of these two institutions. Though the colored population of the State is 64.2 per cent rural, there is practically no training in agriculture. The "State College," largely maintained for this purpose, has failed to make educational use of its large farm.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

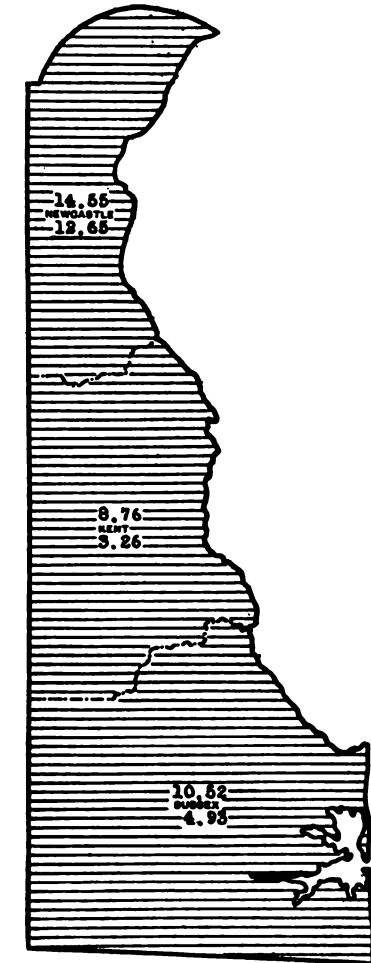
1. The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system. The only agencies able to meet this need are the State, the county, and the local public-school districts.

2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. The State school should direct its energies toward teacher training. At least one school doing secondary and teacher-training work should be developed as a part of the public-school system of each county.

3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In addition to supplying more trained teachers, central schools developed as a part of the public-school system should provide instruction in gardening, household arts, and industries. In introducing this work the counties should avail themselves of the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools for Negroes in Delaware are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.



MAP 6.—PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN IN DELAWARE ON THE BASIS OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The upper figure in each county is for white children, the lower for colored. The shading indicates that all three counties fall in the group "10 to 25 per cent Negro in the population."

KENT COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	25, 152	7, 561
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4, 368	1, 731
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1909-10..	\$38, 268	\$5, 652
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.	\$8. 76	\$3. 26
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4. 2	28. 4

The rural population is 85 per cent of the total. The attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 3,472 white pupils and 1,265 colored pupils.

Financial, 1913-14.—The president keeps the books of the school, and makes a monthly report to the treasurer. There is no adequate system of accounts. Figures for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$13, 159
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	14, 902
Value of plant.....	42, 150

Sources of income: Federal Government, \$10,000; State, \$3,000; tuition and fees, \$159. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$7,449, of which \$6,716 was from the boarding department, \$653 from the farm, and \$80 from the industrial department.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$8,544; boarding department, \$4,659; farm, \$1,690; domestic science department, \$1,225; industrial department, \$591; president's traveling expenses, \$874; miscellaneous, \$4,769.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$10,000. The property comprises about 100 acres of land 2 miles north of Dover, with 90 acres under cultivation. The school campus, comprising most of the remaining land, is bare, and little or no effort has been made to beautify it.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$28,000. The main building, an old farm mansion of imported brick, contains the dining room, kitchen, and 22 sleeping rooms. The girls' dormitory, also a brick building, contains the library, reception room, and 22 sleeping rooms. The boys' dormitory is a frame structure of 15 rooms. Other buildings include a chapel, a frame cottage for the president, consisting of eight rooms and an office, a two-story frame workshop, and six farm buildings of various sizes. The rooms in the boys' dormitory were dirty.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$4,150. Furniture, \$1,000; shop equipment, \$600; farm equipment and live stock, \$2,500; library, \$50.

Recommendations.—1. That more competent management be provided.

2. That the school be made genuinely agricultural and mechanical in accordance with the provisions of the Federal appropriation.

3. That an adequate bookkeeping system be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

Dates of visits: October, 1914; May, 1915. Facts verified, 1916.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	107, 477	15, 682
Children, 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	16, 577	2, 572
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1909-10.....	\$241, 226. 00	\$32, 547. 00
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$14. 55	\$12. 65
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4. 5	22. 4

The rural population is 26.3 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the census of 1910, is 14,057 white pupils and 2,041 colored pupils. A fairly good city high school is maintained in Wilmington. The "High Educational College of Glory" and one of the orphanages are maintained for the financial profit of their principals and their work is of little value. The other orphanage is maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. All three institutions are described at the end of the chapter.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY—NEW CASTLE.

DELAWARE ORPHAN'S HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President: W. C. Ellis.

A badly managed private elementary school with a large farm maintained on a commercial basis. It is supported by general donations.

The school was founded in 1900 by W. C. Ellis and is controlled largely by him. Title to the property is vested in the "Delaware Orphan's Home and Industrial School, W. C. Ellis, president." There is a board of seven trustees who exercise practically no supervision over the work.

Attendance.—Total, 22; the enrollment claimed was 120. Some of the pupils are orphans and dependents. The few pupils present the day the school was visited were dirty and disorderly and were running about the place at will. The school was not in session.

Teachers and Workers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 3, female 1. Only one teacher gives any time to teaching. The principal spends most of his time soliciting funds; the other two workers devote most of their time to farm work that is of no instructional value.

Financial, 1913-14.—The president receives and disburses all money donated for the school. No records are kept. Only offhand statements were given. According to these statements the income of the school for the year 1913-14 was \$5,250, of which \$5,050 was from donations and \$200 from tuition and fees. Of the expenditures \$963 was for salaries and \$400 for supplies for the boarding department. The expenditure of other funds was not shown.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$10,000. The land comprises 102 acres well adapted to farm purposes. A large part of the land is under cultivation.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$4,000. There is one brick building of 18 rooms besides two small structures and a barn. The buildings are poorly kept and in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,600. Of this about \$400 was in furniture and \$2,200 in farm implements and live stock.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: October, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

THE HIGH EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE OF GLORY.

President: Justus J. Evans.

An institution without pupils and of extremely doubtful management. The principal claims to have power to stop wars and crimes by an "all-wise system." Appeals for aid are sent out to the public and the principal spends all of his time soliciting funds. No statement of income or expenditures could be obtained. The plant consists of a large poorly constructed frame building in bad condition. There was an indebtedness of \$2,000 on the building.

Recommendation.—That all donations be withheld.

Date of visit: October, 1914.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Besides the schools for colored people there is one special institution in the State, maintained by the Catholic church.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY—WILMINGTON.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR CATHOLIC COLORED ORPHAN BOYS.

Rector: Father John A. Glancy.¹

An orphanage for colored boys under 12 years of age. It was founded in 1890 and is owned and managed by the St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions of Delaware.

Attendance.—Total, 65; all male; all in lower elementary grades.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 14; white 12, colored 2; male 2, female 12.

¹ White.

Organization.—Besides the usual elementary work some manual training is provided. Boys are sent to St. Joseph's Industrial School upon reaching the age of 12.

Financial, 1913-14.—Practically no account of the financial operations could be obtained. The income of about \$10,000 was derived from donations to the order maintaining the institution.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value \$55,000, consists of a large city lot, a two-story brick building, and some furniture.

Recommendation.—That additional provision be made for manual training.

Date of visit: October, 1914.

Teachers and workers.—Total 33; all colored; male 19, female 14. There are also two teachers of physical training and two of music who give part of their time to the Dunbar High School.

Organization.—The academic and industrial subjects of the four-year course are arranged on a liberal elective system. English is required in the first three years and is elective with civics and economics in the fourth year. Mathematics and free-hand drawing are required in the first two years. All other subjects are elective. The industrial work includes domestic science, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, woodworking, wood turning, pattern making, forge work, machine shop, automobile repairing, art metal work, and mechanical drawing. About a fourth of the pupils' time is given to industrial courses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$240,000. The plant consists of a large city lot, a three-story brick building, and equipment valued at \$12,500.

Date of visit: June, 1916.

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: G. C. Wilkinson.¹

A public high school offering four years of secondary work. The teaching force and equipment are good, but the plant is inadequate.²

Attendance.—Total, 731; all secondary; male 249, female 482.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 48; all colored; male 25, female 23. There are also two teachers of music and two of physical training who give part of their time to the Armstrong High School.

Organization.—The regular four-year high-school course is offered with a liberal system of electives. The following program indicates the number of classes in each of the major subjects: English, 34 classes; mathematics, 25; Latin, 21; elementary science, 25; history, 21; modern languages, 16. The absence of classes in civics, economics, physiology, or sociology is striking. The chief emphasis is placed upon preparation for the professions, as indicated by the following report of the future careers of the graduates of 1915: Teacher-training, 37; entering college, 32; entering legal, dental, medical, or theological schools, 17; entering engineering school, 4.

Business department.—The business department of the school, with 6 teachers and 137 pupils, is located at the Phelps School and conducted separately.

Plant.—The old plant was abandoned in September, 1916. The new plant, estimated value \$500,000, includes half a city block and a modern three-story brick building.

Date of visit: June, 1916.

MYRTILLA MINER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Lucy E. Moten.

A public teacher-training school offering two years of work above the high school. The methods and equipment are thoroughly modern.

Attendance.—Total, 115; all above the secondary grade; male 2, female 113.

¹ Appointed since date of visit.

² A new building has been erected.

The income of the department amounted to \$9,431, of which \$4,811 was from tuition and fees and \$4,620 from Government appropriations.

School of Medicine (including Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Colleges): The plant, consisting of a large brick building and one frame structure, is located near the well-equipped Government hospital, which furnishes clinical facilities for the medical school. Whenever possible, funds have been expended for laboratory facilities rather than buildings, with the result that the laboratories are far superior to the external plant.

The income of the department for 1913-14 was \$35,295 and the expenditures \$38,016. Of the income \$27,318 was from tuition, \$7,000 from Government appropriations, \$860 from endowment funds, and \$117 from other sources.

The teaching staff of the School of Medicine numbers 41, all male; full-time 9, part-time 32; white 22, colored 19. Seven of the part-time teachers receive no compensation. There are 7 full-time teachers in the medical division, 1 in dentistry, and 1 in pharmacy.

The Medical College requires for admission graduation from an approved high school and two years of college work, including physics, chemistry, and biology, together with a reading knowledge of French or German. The regular course for the degree of M. D. covers a period of four years. The attendance was 100, all male.

The Dental College requires for admission graduation from an accredited high school. The degree of D. D. S. is granted upon the satisfactory completion of the three-year course. The attendance was 116, all male.

The Pharmaceutical College requires for admission four years of high-school work including one year of Latin. Three years are required for graduation. The attendance was 65, of whom 59 were male and 6 female.

Financial, 1913-14.—All funds except those derived from Government appropriations are disbursed through the treasurer of the institution. Excellent financial records of the institution are kept in the treasurer's office in accordance with an approved system of accounting and the books are audited annually by chartered accountants. According to the report of the treasurer for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$172, 257
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	174, 337
Indebtedness.....	35, 498
Value of property.....	1, 756, 920

Sources of income: Federal appropriations, \$101,000; tuition and fees, \$51,983; income from endowment, \$13,559; donations, \$3,694; rents, \$500; interest, \$356; other sources, \$1,165. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$28,873, of which \$16,684 was from the boarding department, \$7,343 from dormitories, \$4,434 from athletics, \$384 from bookstore, and \$28 from gymnasium.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$125,792; educational and laboratory supplies and expenses, \$20,726; supplies and expenses of dining hall and dormitories, \$20,427; repairs and additions to buildings, \$10,566; equipment, \$8,952; athletics, \$4,416; care and improvement of grounds, \$3,222; scholarships and gratuities to students, \$2,119; heat, light, and power, \$1,748; "publication expenses," \$978; printing and stationery,

3. That in the entrance requirements to college courses recognition be given to such important subjects as social studies, teacher-training, scientific agriculture, manual arts, and household economics.

4. That teacher training receive increasing emphasis in the plans of the University.

5. That courses in history and social science be strengthened and provision made for the study and observation of rural and urban conditions of colored people.

6. That provision be made for presenting the theory and practice of gardening in the preparation for teachers.

7. That more provision be made for the administrative management of the medical and law schools.

8. That increased funds be obtained for the medical school so that the standards of teaching may be maintained.

Dates of visits: January and May, 1915.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Principal: Miss Nannie E. Burroughs.

A well-managed girls' school of elementary and secondary grade devoted to training for home life and social service. All the pupils live at the school.

The school was founded in 1907 by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Convention of Colored Baptist Churches. It is owned and controlled by a self-perpetuating board of 50 trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 71; all girls; elementary 42, secondary 29. The reported enrollment for the year was 105.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 11; white 2, colored 9; all female.

Organization.—Pupils attend classes three days a week and do industrial work two days.

Elementary: The elementary work is done in the "primary" and "preparatory" divisions and covers the four upper grades.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the four-year normal course. Some of the subjects of the course are elementary. The course is arranged with but little regard for formal class standards. English is emphasized and special provision made for commercial work and missionary training. A social settlement is maintained in the city of Washington to provide practical work for the missionary training students.

Industrial: The courses are practical and the equipment simple. Pupils are permitted to specialize in printing, laundering, or household arts. The work of the boarding department and dormitories is made to contribute to the training for home life. The model home on the campus furnishes practical experience in housekeeping in connection with the domestic science course. Considerable attention is given to instruction in gardening.

Financial, 1914-15.—The financial records are carefully kept and the business management is excellent. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$8,981
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	8,311
Indebtedness.....	6,500
Value of plant.....	42,500

Workers.—Total 9; all colored; male 2, female 7.

Organization.—An ungraded school is maintained in order that children may keep up with their lessons while in the home, and in order to preserve discipline. Sewing and chair caning are taught.

Financial.—The institution is maintained by a per capita allowance from the District of Columbia for each child committed.

Plant.—The work is conducted in a plant leased from Howard University. It consists of a city lot on a good elevation and two buildings.

CLARKE'S TRAINING SCHOOL AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Owner: Mrs. Addie R. Clarke.

An employment agency with some facilities for instruction in domestic service. It is owned and taught by the principal.

Attendance.—Total 27; all girls. There were 12 boarders.

Organization.—Sewing and laundering are sometimes taught. Instruction in cooking is also provided to a limited extent.

Financial.—The tuition charge of \$25 per year and small sums from donations constitute the support of the school. The total income amounts to about \$1,500.

Plant.—The school is taught in a rented house.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school, as outlined above, no recommendation can be made in regard to it.

Date of visit: July, 1916.

on Map 9. It will be noted that four of these schools are in Jacksonville, Duval County. The schools of the second group are summarized according to ownership and discussed at the end of this chapter. The attendance of the private and higher colored schools by ownership groups is indicated in the following statement:

Ownership of colored schools.	Number of schools.	Total attendance.	Elementary.	Secondary.
Total private schools.....	26	3,345	3,079	266
Independent.....	3	234	234.....	
Denominational.....	23	3,111	2,845	266
State and Federal.....	1	1,345	185	148

In view of the frequency of the terms "academy" and "college" in the names of these private institutions, it is important to note that less than one-tenth of their pupils are of secondary grade and none are in college classes.

Attendance.—The United States census reported 63,486 colored children of elementary school age, of whom 36,278 were attending school. A study of the figures for the public and private schools shows that while a majority of the elementary colored pupils are in the public schools, the secondary pupils are about equally divided between public and private schools. This is in contrast with white pupils of secondary grade, the large majority of whom are in public schools.

Elementary.—The inadequacy of the elementary school system for colored children is indicated by the fact that the attendance in both public and private schools is less than 58 per cent of the children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The average term of the public school is less than five months. According to the report of the State department of education, a large percentage of the teachers hold third-grade licenses, representing preparation less than that usually given in the eight elementary grades. The 3,079 elementary pupils in the private schools are fairly well taught, but their number is only a small part of the 36,278 children attending school and a still smaller fraction of the 63,486 children of elementary school age.

Secondary.—There are only two public high schools for colored people in Florida. These institutions, located in Tallahassee and Jacksonville, share their buildings with the elementary grades. Six private schools offer secondary work. Of these five have four-year courses. The State school at Tallahassee maintains a full secondary course. Of the 492 secondary pupils in Florida 266 are in the six private schools. The courses of study in most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Some of them still require Greek and practically all make Latin the central subject.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools in Florida is trained teachers. The supply now depends almost entirely upon the secondary schools, most of which are private institutions. Of the private schools, however, only two offer fairly good courses for teachers. Four others include one or two teacher-training subjects in their general course. The graduating classes of all the schools offering teacher training in 1915 numbered only about 100, an annual output obviously inadequate to meet the need for teachers in a State with over 300,000 colored people and 1,000 colored public-school teachers.

¹ Includes 12 students in college subjects.

the increasing importance of Florida as a truck-raising State, only three of the private schools have courses in gardening. This lack of agricultural training for a people 71 per cent rural indicates the failure of the schools to adapt their work to the needs of the rural communities.

Supervision.—As yet no colored school supervisor is employed by the State department of education. Six counties in the State have Jeanes Fund supervisors traveling among the rural schools, introducing industrial training and extending the influence of the school into the community. In 1915 the Jeanes Fund appropriated \$1,811 and the counties \$430 for the work, and \$1,211 was raised by appeals to the people.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system. This can best be done by employing a supervisor of colored schools as is done in other Southern States.
2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. To this end secondary schools with teacher-training courses should be provided, more summer schools and teachers' institutes should be maintained, and the private schools should cooperate with the State department of education by placing more emphasis on teacher-training courses in accordance with State standards.
3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.
4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life, so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people 71 per cent rural.
5. The maintenance of industrial high schools in cities.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools for Negroes in Florida are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual school. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

DUVAL COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	37,798	37,270
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	5,524	5,722
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$74,102	\$21,999
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$13.43	\$3.84
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1.0	15.6

The rural population is 23.2 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 7.2 months for white pupils and 6.4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 185 in white schools and 99 in colored schools. The average attendance is 4,268 white pupils and 2,725 colored pupils.

There are no private schools for colored people outside of the city of Jacksonville.

Organization.—The academic work covers eight elementary grades. A four-year "normal" course is outlined, but only eight pupils are enrolled.

Industrial.—Cooking and sewing are required of all pupils. The courses are carefully planned and the work is well done.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are supervised by the home office in Cincinnati and the management is economical. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6,281
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,747
Indebtedness.....	2,500
Value of plant.....	73,000

Sources of income: Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$5,310; tuition and fees, \$948; other sources, \$23. The noneducational receipts were from board and room rent and amounted to \$5,956.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,166; supplies, \$3,494; student aid, \$350; traveling expenses, \$200; other expenses, \$3,493.

Indebtedness: The small indebtedness is chiefly current bills for supplies and materials.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$20,000. The land comprises about half a city block. The campus is inclosed by a concrete-block wall. It is clean and well kept.

Building: Estimated value, \$50,000. The building is an excellent four-story pressed-brick structure, well furnished and comparatively new. It is equipped with all modern conveniences. In point of general adaptability to its purpose, it is one of the best to be found anywhere.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,000. The equipment consists of furniture and domestic-science apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That adequate financial support be provided for this excellent work.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

Dates of visits: January, 1914; March, 1915.

COOKMAN INSTITUTE.

President: G. B. Stone.²

A school of elementary and secondary grade. While considerable good work is done, the educational activities are not well organized. The school was founded in 1872 and is supervised by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Attendance.—Total, 408; elementary 359, secondary 49. Of the secondary pupils 21 were male and 28 female; 13 were boarders. The reported enrollment for the year was 415.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 14; male 4, female 10; white supervisors 3, colored teachers, 11.

Organization.—Elementary: The work covers the eight elementary grades.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in the "normal" course, with 17 pupils, and in the "college preparatory," with 32 pupils. The academy, or college preparatory course,

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White.

Teachers.—Total, 16; all colored; male 8, female 8. The teachers were trained at good schools.

Organization.—Elementary: The work covers the usual eight elementary grades.

Secondary: The four-year secondary course includes: Latin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; Greek, 2; German, $1\frac{1}{4}$; mathematics, 3; English, 3; biology, $1\frac{1}{2}$; geology, 1; and general history, economics, physics, and logic, one-half year each. Teacher-training is limited to a single course in school management. The classroom discipline is lax and the equipment very inadequate.

The theological department is attended by eight men who come to school daily to listen to talks on religious topics.

Financial, 1914-15.—The financial management is not centralized and the president, secretary, and treasurer each receives and disburses funds of the school. According to the combined report of these officers for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$18,701
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	18,606
Indebtedness.....	3,000
Value of plant.....	43,000

Sources of income: Church conferences, \$12,400; loans to school, \$3,725; educational and financial departments of the church, \$1,300; tuition and fees, \$1,200 (estimated); donations, \$56; other sources, \$20. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$3,281.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$6,769; material and supplies, \$5,417; payment of loan, \$3,199; labor, \$2,270; heating plant, \$1,700; furniture and equipment, \$512; light, fuel, and water, \$224; traveling expenses, \$198; insurance, \$143; other purposes, \$1,455.

Indebtedness: Practically all the indebtedness is in notes covering money borrowed to meet current expenses.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$28,000. The school site comprises 7 acres of land near the western limits of Jacksonville. The campus presents a bare and neglected appearance; no effort has been made to beautify it with shrubbery or regular walks.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$13,000. There are three frame buildings. Salter Hall, a large three-story structure, was erected in 1910 and is used for girls' dormitory, classrooms, office, chapel, and dining room. The boys' dormitory is a two-story building accommodating about 60 boys.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,000. The movable equipment consists of the furniture in dormitories and classrooms. There is no scientific apparatus or manual training equipment.

*Recommendations.*¹—That the complicated financial system be simplified.

2. That the trustees appoint a resident treasurer, who, with the president, shall keep the financial records in accordance with a system installed by an accredited accountant.

3. That the books be audited annually by an accredited accountant, who shall report to the board of trustees.

¹ It is reported that since date of visit considerable reorganization has been effected.

School property: Of the school property, \$75,000 is in the plant and \$5,158 in building funds.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$45,000. The land comprises 9½ acres within the city limits. About half the area is used for the school garden and the remainder for school grounds. The grounds show care and attention.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$25,000. The buildings include, besides those used for classroom purposes, a laundry, teachers' home, shop, and primary building. All the buildings are painted and neat in appearance; they are, however, of frame, and protection against fire is not adequate. The rooms are clean.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. Furniture and a limited supply of implements for shop and farm constitute the equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be relieved of the large enrollment of local elementary pupils so that its energy may be completely devoted to the training of teachers for urban and rural schools.

2. That foreign languages be not allowed to interfere with such important subjects as teacher-training, hygiene and sanitation, nature study and social science.

3. That larger financial support be provided so that the good work of the institution may be extended.

4. That a new site be secured in the suburbs or near the city of Jacksonville, so that the institution may have sufficient land to teach the elements of agriculture and gardening.¹

Date of visit: January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

LEON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	4, 697	14, 726
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	929	3, 171
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$15, 934	\$6, 396
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$17. 15	\$2. 01
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	3. 0	31. 9

The rural population is 74.2 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 6 months for white pupils and 4.1 months for colored. The number of teachers is 52 in white schools and 48 in colored schools. The average attendance is 723 white pupils and 3,404 colored pupils. In addition to the elementary schools a three-year high school is maintained in the city of Tallahassee. A Jeanes Fund worker is employed and receives the cooperation of the county superintendent in improving the condition of the rural schools. There is evident need, however, for strengthening the work of the rural schools. The only schools in the county outside of the public school system are the Florida State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Episcopal Parochial School in Tallahassee. The State Agricultural and Mechanical College is described below. The parochial school, which is of minor educational value, is described in the summary of small Episcopal schools for Florida.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Elementary: The elementary work is limited to the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. The teaching in these grades is effective.

Secondary: The secondary pupils receive instruction in the three-year high school and in the four classes of the "senior" school. This work is divided into an English course enrolling 75 pupils and a scientific course enrolling 85. In the English course of the "high school" the subjects are: English, 2 years; mathematics, 2; elementary science, $\frac{1}{2}$; history, 1; education, $\frac{1}{2}$; practice teaching, $\frac{1}{2}$; agriculture, $\frac{1}{4}$; and spelling and drawing. The studies in the "scientific course" are: English, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; mathematics, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Latin, 2; elementary science, 1; history, 1. Both of these courses are deficient in history, elementary science, agriculture, and hygiene.

In the "senior school" the secondary subjects are continued. Some of the subjects, especially the sciences in the higher classes, are of collegiate grade. Emphasis on science is in accordance with modern principles of education, but the time spent is out of proportion to that allowed for other important subjects. The division of the work into English, normal, and scientific courses hampers the teaching force by requiring a large number of subjects for small classes. All students in the "senior school" take three years of Latin and two years of mathematics. There were 11 students in biology, 5 in chemistry, 4 in geology, 3 in physics, 4 in English, 2 in economics, and 2 in psychology.

Industrial: Practically all the pupils are required to do some industrial work. "The time devoted by each pupil varies from 45 minutes to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each school day." Elementary pupils work from 10.40 to 12.30; others from 2 to 3.40 or 4.30 p. m. Manual training is given in elementary grades to all boys except those in the course in agriculture. The trades and the number of high-school pupils reporting them were: Carpentry 7, blacksmithing 4, wheelwrighting 8, painting 7, printing 13, tailoring 9, electrical engineering 2, plumbing 1. The trade building and equipment are ample. Certificates are given to those who finish the three or four year course. In spite of this organization and equipment, few of the young men declare their intention to follow trades or even to be teachers of trades.

Household training: All girls below the third year of the high school are assigned to cooking and sewing classes. Those above these grades are offered dressmaking, millinery, or business instruction. The school has a well-constructed building with good equipment for training in the household arts. A good hospital, maintained for the students, is used to give a nurse training course to a few pupils. The nurse in charge teaches hygiene in some of the classes. Unfortunately the school dining room and kitchen are in no way connected with the domestic science department.

Agriculture: Four teachers are assigned to the work in agriculture, and a farm with improved buildings and equipment is provided for instruction in this subject. A fair beginning in the awakening of interest in country life has been made. Some practice work is given in garden, field, and barn. These results are commendable, but they are not commensurate with the equipment or the money available for agricultural education. Only 10 pupils reported agriculture as their intended life work.

Library: The library, containing about 8,000 volumes, is under the direction of a trained librarian.

The rural population is 83.8 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 6.4 months for white pupils and 5.1 months for colored. The number of teachers is 89 in white schools and 62 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,700 white pupils and 2,498 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Fessenden Academy serves as a central school where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools, and it should be encouraged to furnish secondary, industrial, and teacher-training facilities for the section of the State in which it is located. The work of the Jeanes Fund teacher in the county and the effort of the colored principal of the Ocala public school to adapt education to the needs of the people are worthy of commendation.

FESSENDEN.

FESSENDEN ACADEMY.

Principal: H. S. Barnwell.¹

A school of elementary grade with a few secondary pupils. A limited amount of industrial work is done. The plant, located in a rural section, is not effectively used.

The school was founded in 1892 by F. S. Fessenden of Boston and is owned and supported by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church.

Attendance.—Total, 225; elementary 210, secondary 15; boarders, 65. The reported annual enrollment was 286.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; all colored; male 3, female 9; grades and academic 8, industrial 3, matron 1.

Organization.—According to the catalogue the school has an elaborate system of instruction in agriculture, mechanics, domestic science, sewing, and the literary subjects of secondary grade. The equipment in buildings and land are sufficient for a large educational work. An examination of the student activities, however, shows that the work consists of eight elementary grades for the large majority of pupils and secondary subjects for a small group. The industrial courses are five periods a week of manual training in wood and iron for the boys and sewing for the girls. There is no teacher of gardening or agriculture.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is controlled by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounts has recently been installed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3,343
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3,343
Value of plant.....	49,300

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$2,458; Slater Fund, \$300; donations, \$282; tuition and fees, \$178; other sources, \$125. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$3,810, of which \$2,733 was from the boarding department, \$981 from the farm, and \$96 from book sales.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$2,582; salaries, \$1,475; equipment, \$907; general supplies, \$525; student aid and labor, \$467; water, light, and heat, \$199; repairs, \$116; other expenses, \$882.

¹ Elected since date of visit.

Organization.—All the academic subjects are taught in the morning and the industrial courses in the afternoon. Evening classes are maintained for the pupils who work during the day. The eight elementary grades are maintained and some instruction is given in secondary subjects. The industrial courses include carpentry, tailoring, cooking, and sewing. The students receive practical instruction in agriculture on the farm.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are fairly well kept. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$7,977
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	7,977
Value of property.....	56,000

Sources of income: General donations, \$6,913; endowment fund, \$600; tuition and fees, \$289; Orange County, \$175. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,464, of which \$2,786 was from the boarding department, \$1,328 from the shops, and \$350 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,692; student labor, \$2,279; equipment, \$1,355; materials for shops and farm, \$1,275; building and repairs, \$1,166; heat, light, and water, \$322; advertising and soliciting, \$258; supplies for boarding department and other expenses, \$1,094.

School property: Of the property \$50,000 was in the plant and \$6,000 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,000. The school owns 340 acres of land. A part of the land is used for the school garden, truck garden, and orange grove.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$28,000. There are three large frame buildings and several cottages and small structures. The buildings are cheaply constructed and scattered about the campus without any apparent plan. The main building and the girls' dormitory are two-story structures. The boys' dormitory is a two-and-a-half-story structure. The dormitories are fairly well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$10,000. Of this, \$4,150 is in shop and sawmill equipment, \$3,057 in farm equipment and live stock, \$1,363 in furniture, and \$1,420 in other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the trustees assist the school officers in their effort to increase the attendance and raise adequate funds to maintain the institution.

2. That the institution be developed as a teacher-training school for rural districts.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; January, 1915.

SUWANEE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	10,790	7,813
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,479	1,990
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$17,749	\$3,429
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14, in county.....	\$7.15	\$1.72
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	7.2	35.1

The rural population is 81.5 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 4.2 months for white pupils and 3.6 months for colored. The number of teachers is 86 in white schools and 33 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,831 white pupils and 1,182 colored pupils.

Recommendations.—1. That larger support be provided by combining with this institution the smaller Baptist schools of neighboring counties.

2. That provision be made for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

Date of visit: January, 1914.

VOLUSIA COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	9, 907	6, 592
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	1, 610	1, 266
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.	\$38, 586	\$6, 257
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.	\$24. 01	\$4. 94
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	2. 0	22. 9

The rural population is 64.2 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 6 months for white pupils and 4.9 months for colored. The number of teachers is 86 in white schools and 25 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,580 white pupils and 918 colored pupils.

With some increase in county schools, the public school system could care for all the children 6 to 14 years of age. There is need, however, for stronger elementary work, for instruction of secondary grade, and for industrial training. The Daytona Educational and Industrial Institute provides good elementary and industrial work for girls and serves as a central training institution.

DAYTONA.

DAYTONA EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS.

Principal: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

A well-managed school of elementary and secondary grade, with some provision for teacher training. The teaching is effective, and the courses are adapted to the needs of the pupils. The McLeod Hospital and Training School for Nurses is under the management of the school. Though small, it is well equipped and is carrying out successfully the purposes indicated in its name.

The school was founded by the principal in 1904. It is owned and controlled by an incorporated board of trustees of influential northern and southern people.

Attendance.—Total, 110; all elementary. A majority of the pupils are boarders.

Teachers.—Total, 11; all colored; male 1, female 10. All the teachers are devoted to their work and most of them are well trained.

Organization.—The academic work covers the eight elementary grades. Two high-school grades are provided for, with secondary and teacher-training subjects, but practically no students were taking this work. Emphasis is placed on English, arithmetic, and sanitation.

The industrial courses consist of cooking, sewing, laundering, and minor courses in rug weaving, broom making, chair caning, and raffia work. Instruction is also provided in gardening and poultry raising.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

tion \$1,000 was raised by the association and expended as part of the purchase price of a new site for the school. The proposed site comprises 2 acres worth about \$2,000. A balance of \$600 was still due on this property. Money is also being raised for a school building.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY—PENSACOLA.

WEST FLORIDA BAPTIST ACADEMY.

Principal: M. N. McBennett.

A school of elementary grade with 20 pupils in attendance. It is owned and controlled by the West Florida Baptist Association and taught by the local pastor. The income of approximately \$700 was from tuition and from the Baptist Association. There is a mortgage indebtedness of \$1,950 on the property.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$8,000. The plant consists of a city block, a frame building, and a small amount of classroom furniture.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

There are in Florida six Catholic parish schools. The religious interest is strong in all of these schools. They are listed below, with the attendance and teachers as reported.

County.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Escambia.	Pensacola.	St. Joseph's School.	190	4
Do.	Warrington.	St. John the Evangelist's School.	34	1
Hillsborough.	Tampa.	St. Peter Claver's School.	125	2
Do.	Ybor City.	St. Benedict's School.	125	3
Monroe.	Key West.	St. Francis Xavier's School.	95	2
St. John.	St. Augustine.	St. Benedict the Moor's School	65	3
Nassau.	Fernandina.	Catholic School.	29	2

EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

There are seven small Episcopal schools in Florida. Three were visited and the existence of four others was verified by correspondence. Others are listed by the Episcopal Board of Missions, but their existence is so doubtful that they are not mentioned in this report. Where they do exist they are small mission schools aided by the Board of Missions and generally taught in connection with a church.

ALACHUA COUNTY—GAINESVILLE.

ST. AUGUSTINE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. Speight.

A small Episcopal parochial school of elementary grade. There were 95 pupils in attendance. The work covers the usual elementary subjects, with irregular instruction in cooking. The teaching is done by the rector and three assistants, all colored. The income, amounting to about \$1,085, was chiefly from the Episcopal Board of Missions and from tuition. The plant, estimated value \$1,000, consists of a small lot, a frame building, and a small amount of classroom furniture.

Recommendation.—That the school be continued as an elementary school only so long as the public schools are inadequate.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

LEON COUNTY—TALLAHASSEE.

ST. MICHAELS' AND ALL ANGELS' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Rev. A. A. Hewitt.

A small elementary school enrolling 72 pupils in five grades. It is taught by the local colored rector and two assistants. The income for 1913-14 amounted to \$425, of which \$300 was from the Episcopal Board and \$125 from tuition and entertainments. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of a lot near the church, a small frame building, and a little classroom furniture.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

Recommendation.—That the school be continued as an elementary school only so long as the public schools are inadequate.

PUTNAM COUNTY—PALATKA.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. L. E. Morrison.

A small one-teacher Episcopal parochial school with 26 pupils, all below the fifth grade. Practically all of the income, amounting to approximately \$325, was from the Episcopal Board of Missions and was expended for salary. The school is taught in a small frame building worth about \$500.

Recommendation.—That the school be continued as an elementary school only so long as the public schools are inadequate.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

OTHER EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

The four schools listed below were reached by correspondence:

County.	Town.	School.
Dade.	Cocoanut Grove.	Industrial School.
Do.	Miami.	St. Agnes.
Orange.	Orlando.	St. John the Baptist.
Hillsboro.	West Tampa.	El Salvador School.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen reports three schools in Florida. These are small parochial schools of slight educational value to the community. They are described below.

DUVAL COUNTY—JACKSONVILLE.

LAURA STREET PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: S. A. Downer.

A small Presbyterian school of elementary grade. It is taught in the Presbyterian Church by the pastor and his wife and receives no aid from the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Only 5 of the 90 pupils in attendance were above the fifth grade. The income of about \$250 was from tuition.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

PUTNAM COUNTY—PALATKA.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: T. F. Ellison.

An elementary day school taught in a rented building by the pastor, his wife, and one assistant. The attendance was 57. The reported enrollment for the year was 70. The Presbyterian Board of Missions pays the teachers' salaries and about \$34 is raised in tuition.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

ST. JOHN COUNTY—ST. AUGUSTINE.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. H. Cooper.

A school of elementary grade with a few boarding pupils. It is owned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. The school was formerly known as the Mather-Perit Industrial School, in honor of two white women who gave much time to the supervision of the work. While they lived the school received an appropriation from the Buckingham Smith Fund, a legacy of about \$40,000 bequeathed by a former slave owner for the improvement of colored people.

About 100 children attended the school, all in the lower elementary grades. There were four colored teachers, one man and three women. A little instruction in sewing is provided.

The income of \$630 reported for 1913-14 was from donations and tuition. The principal is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church and receives his salary from the Presbyterian Board. The plant, estimated value \$4,000, consisted of a city lot and a two-story frame building. The first floor contains one large room used for primary pupils and auditorium. The rooms on the second floor are used for recitation and dormitory.

Recommendation.—That cooperation with the public school be developed.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

SCHOOLS OF MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In addition to the denominational institutions already described, there are two other small schools in Florida. One of these schools is owned by a local conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and one by a local conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are located in Alachua County. These schools should be continued only so long as the public schools are inadequate.

ALACHUA COUNTY—GAINESVILLE.

SCOTTA INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal; J. F. Elliot.

A low-grade elementary school with 22 pupils, of whom 7 were boarders. It is owned and controlled by the Gainesville district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Four colored workers are employed, consisting of the principal and three women. The income of about \$450 was from the church and from tuition. The plant, estimated value \$1,500, consists of an acre of land and a nine-room frame building used as a dormitory. The classes were taught in a rented lodge hall.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

ALACHUA COUNTY—NEWBERRY.

NEWBERRY INSTITUTE.

Principal: Mrs. L. E. Jones.

A small one-teacher school taught in a rented lodge hall. The school was opened in 1914. The 24 pupils in attendance were all in the lower elementary grades. The income was from the local conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1914.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Besides the two schools described in the county summaries, there are two small independent schools in Florida, both in Jackson County. The map shows that this county is in need of additional school facilities, but neither of the private enterprises is of much educational value to the county. The Long Normal and Industrial School is not in operation and the Marianna Industrial Institute is a very small school.

JACKSON COUNTY—MARIANNA.

MARIANNA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: William R. Cowart.

A small elementary day school taught by the principal and his wife. The 28 pupils were in the first five grades. Two were boarders. Though the board of trustees owns 5 acres of land and a small frame building, the school is taught in rented quarters. The income amounted to \$728, of which \$500 was from outside sales and work done by the school, \$125 from contributions, and \$103 from tuition. Of this \$578 was expended for salaries and \$150 for other purposes.¹

Recommendation.—That the principal endeavor to have the school taken over by the county and developed as a teacher-training school.²

Date of visit: January, 1914.

JACKSON COUNTY—ABERDEEN.

LONG NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. W. Long.

The school has been closed since March, 1913, when the principal was forced, by a series of unfortunate circumstances over which he had no control, to abandon the school.

The 218 acres of land and a two-story frame building are owned by an independent board of colored trustees. The principal is still soliciting money for the school.

Recommendation.—It does not seem wise to reopen this school under its former management.

¹ It is reported that since date of visit the school has moved to a new site, that it now has property valued at \$6,000, and that the income and attendance have greatly increased.

² See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Secondary.—There is only one public high school for colored people in Georgia. This school, at Athens, shares its building with the large elementary school. The Columbus Industrial School provides excellent industrial training and enrolls a few pupils in secondary subjects. The Cuyler Street School in Savannah also offers excellent facilities for industrial work and is planning to include some secondary training. There are probably 15 or 20 other schools that enroll a few pupils above the elementary grades.

Of the 2,278 secondary colored pupils in Georgia, 2,119 are in 32 private schools. Four-year courses are maintained in 17 of these private schools, with an enrollment of 1,847 pupils. The secondary work of the remaining 15 schools ranges from a few subjects above the elementary grades to a full three-year course. The courses of study in most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Some of the schools still require Greek and nearly all of them make Latin the central subject.

College.—While five private institutions in the State are offering college courses in addition to their elementary and secondary classes, the total number of college students in all these schools is only 149. With the exception of the 14 students in Paine College, Augusta, this enrollment is distributed among four schools in Atlanta.

Ministerial.—Gammon Theological Seminary, with its excellent plant and endowment, is undergoing a reorganization that will enable it to provide adequate training for ministers. Morehouse College offers a three-year course in theological subjects, and three other schools have a training course for ministers. A number of the secondary schools enroll a few ministers who take various combinations of elementary, secondary, and theological subjects. The ministerial enrollment of all of these schools, however, does not aggregate 200, and the teaching is largely formal. Very little effort is made to prepare the students to meet the needs of rural communities.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools in Georgia is trained teachers. The supply now depends almost entirely upon the secondary schools, most of which are private institutions. Only 13 of the private schools, however, offer a fair course in teacher training. Three others include one or two teacher-training subjects in their general courses. To supplement these facilities, an effort is now being made to develop county training schools. Through the cooperation of the Slater Fund and the General Education Board with the State department of education, two of these schools are now maintained. As yet, however, their work is almost entirely of elementary grade. They are county centers at which some secondary and industrial training may be supplied to those who plan to teach in the rural schools. The pupils in the graduating classes of all schools offering teacher-training number only 345, an annual output obviously inadequate to meet the need for teachers in a State with over 1,000,000 colored people and 4,000 colored public-school teachers.

Industrial.—The State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Savannah is the only institution able to teach trades. Twenty-two of the private schools give satisfactory industrial training in one or two lines and 9 others are making an effort to do industrial work. Practically all of the 22 schools have fairly good courses in cooking and sewing. The industrial training for boys is in most instances ineffective.

to State standards. The State could aid in this work by furnishing a normal school centrally located.

3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.

4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life, so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people 80 per cent rural.

5. The maintenance of industrial high schools in cities.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

BEN HILL COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	6,962	4,901
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910	1,333	1,054
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12	\$16,577	\$2,108
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county	\$12.43	\$2.00
Percentage illiterate, 1910	5.7	29.2

The rural population is 51.2 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 7 months for white pupils and 6 months for colored. The number of teachers is 48 in white schools and 16 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,129 white pupils and 624 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. In order to furnish better secondary and industrial education the county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing a training school at Queensland.

QUEENSLAND.

BEN HILL COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: G. C. Thomas.

A school of elementary grade selected as a central institution to provide more advanced training for the pupils of the rural schools of the county.

Attendance.—Total, 185; all elementary; boarders 10.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Organization.—The regular eight-grade course is provided, together with simple industrial work and gardening.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$1,725, of which \$750 was from the county, \$500 from the Slater Fund, and \$475 from the trustees and Baptist Association. Practically all the income was expended for salaries. The plant, estimated value, \$3,200, consists of 10 acres of land, a good frame building, and equipment worth about \$200.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and additional facilities provided as the need appears for secondary work and teacher-training.

Sources of income: Tuition and fees, \$4,124; American Missionary Association, \$3,952; donations and other sources, \$416. The noneducational receipts excluded from the income amounted to \$2,206. Of this \$1,773 was from the boarding department and \$433 from sales of the shop.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,148; supplies for boarding department, \$2,157; equipment and supplies in other departments, \$1,915; repairs, \$968; power, light, and heat, \$640; student labor, \$304; other expenses, \$566.

*Plant.*¹—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The school owns about 3 acres of desirable city property. The land is in two parts on opposite sides of the street. The campus is small and little space is available for recreation purposes.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$27,400. There are seven buildings on the grounds, including a brick church, which serves as the school chapel. The main building is a large two-story brick structure. The other buildings are frame structures used for dormitories, domestic science, laundry, and teachers' residences. One or two of the buildings are old and badly in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,400. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories and some equipment for shops and laundry.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be continued with increasing provision for teacher training both for city and rural teachers.

2. That the elementary pupils be gradually eliminated and the responsibility for their education placed upon the city of Macon.

3. That in its new location the school make better provision for laboratories, gardening, dormitories, and playground.²

Dates of visits: October, 1913; March, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

CENTRAL CITY COLLEGE.

President: W. E. Holmes.

An elementary and secondary school with poor equipment and ineffective management. It was founded in 1899 by the State Colored Baptists' Convention and is owned by trustees who are members of the Baptist Church.

Attendance.—Total, 65; elementary 40, secondary 25. The attendance is larger in the winter months.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored. There are also two volunteer teachers.

Organization.—The 40 elementary pupils are scattered in small groups through the eight grades, and there are four classes for the 25 high school pupils. Latin is taught throughout the four high-school years and Greek in the last two years of high school. A little sewing is given in some of the classes.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management of the school is divided between a nonresident treasurer and the school president. This double system and the inadequate bookkeeping at the school make it impossible to obtain more than estimates of the income and expenditures. These estimates as given by the president were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$1,672
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	1,672
Indebtedness	5,000
Value of plant	16,000

¹ Since date of visit the plant has been sold and preparations are being made to move the school to the outskirts of town.

² See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

The school was founded by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and is owned and maintained by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 134; all below the tenth grade; boarders, 30.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 1, female 5.

Organization.—All but eight of the pupils are in the elementary grades. These grades are taught by three teachers. The eight pupils in secondary subjects are taught by the principal and two other teachers, who also devote a part of their time to the instruction of elementary classes in cooking and sewing. Although there are 40 acres of land belonging to the school, a part of which is available for agricultural purposes, none of it is used for instruction.

Farm-home plan: The purpose of the "farm-home" plan is "to build up a self-supporting Negro community and strengthen the school numerically and financially without adding to the board's expense." The thousand-acre section has been divided into tracts varying in size from 10 to 40 acres, and it is planned to sell these tracts to colored farmers.

Financial, 1913-14.—An honest effort is made to account for funds received, but the method is crude. As far as can be determined from the records the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,427
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,189
Indebtedness.....	1,000
Value of plant.....	14,000

Sources of income: Presbyterian Board, \$952; county, \$300; tuition and fees, \$120; contributions, \$55. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$650, of which \$500 was from the boarding department and \$150 from the farm.

Sources of expenditures: Salaries, \$935; supplies for boarding department, \$924; payment on debt, \$352; labor, \$265; repairs, taxes, and insurance, \$126; stationery, supplies, and printing, \$97; furniture, \$50; other expenses, \$90. The net deficit for the year was \$762.

Indebtedness: During the past two years the expenditures have exceeded the income. The indebtedness is for supplies and equipment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school owns 40 acres of land, of which about 30 acres are cultivated on a commercial basis. The school grounds present a neat appearance, but could be improved by shade trees and walks.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$11,300. There are four buildings: A two-story brick building used for the girls' dormitory and dining room; the classroom building, a two-story frame structure containing eight rooms; the president's home, a neat frame cottage; and an old one-story frame building to be used for shops. The dormitory rooms are well furnished, clean, and tidy. Each room has been furnished by individual friends of the school.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,700. The equipment consists mainly of furniture for classrooms and the dormitory.

Recommendations.—1. That the financial resources of the school be increased so that the community-school idea and the "farm-home" project may be carried out. There

Attendance.—Total, 154; elementary 92, secondary 62; of the secondary pupils, 11 were boys and 51 girls. The reported enrollment for the year was 156.

Teachers.—Total, 6; white 5, colored 1; male 5, female 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers the four upper grades. Instruction in cooking and sewing is given in the seventh and eighth grades.

Secondary: The four-year high school course is similar to the course outlined by the American Missionary Association. The subjects required are: History, 2 years; mathematics, 3; English, 4; biology, $\frac{1}{2}$; chemistry, 1; physics, 1; Bible, $\frac{1}{2}$. The electives and the number of pupils were: Latin, 27 pupils; pedagogy, 10; business, 2; household arts, 36; woodwork, 4. A few pupils elect both Latin and household arts. The provision for teaching manual training is inadequate.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are controlled by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounting has been installed recently. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3,763
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3,763
Value of plant.....	17,000

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$1,594; tuition and fees, \$1,190; donations, \$818; other sources, \$161. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$200, of which \$155 was from room rent and \$45 from sales of industrial department

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,270; supplies for dining hall, \$735; student aid and labor, \$197; repairs, \$195; equipment, \$175; outside labor, \$163; water, light, and heat, \$157; other expenses, \$71.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,500. The school land comprises two large city lots near the central part of the city. Very little space is available for recreation purposes.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$10,500. There are two buildings. The school building is a large two-story frame structure with basement. The other building is a neat house used as the principal's residence.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,000. There is good classroom furniture and some equipment for domestic science and industrial work.

Recommendations.—1. That the teacher-training course be strengthened by the addition of more pedagogy and practice teaching.

2. That the school be moved from the present crowded and undesirable neighborhood to a suburban section with street car facilities where adequate space may be provided for buildings, gardens, and playgrounds.

3. That the work be articulated with the public schools of Savannah and if possible be incorporated into the city school system.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; February, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

CENTRAL PARK NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: John W. Maxwell.

A school of elementary and secondary grade. It was founded in 1914 as a branch preparatory school of Morris Brown University and is owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Attendance.—Total, 127; elementary 111, secondary 16; boarders, 23. About eight ministers come irregularly to study elementary subjects and the Bible. The reported enrollment for the year was 212.

Teachers.—Total, 9, all colored; male 3, female 6.

Organization.—Elementary: The usual eight grades are fairly well taught.

Secondary: The secondary course includes the traditional secondary subjects with four years of Latin and two of Greek. The small attendance and limited preparation of the pupils hardly justify the effort to maintain these courses.

Industrial: The industrial work is confined to a little sewing for the girls. The annual farmers' conference has a large attendance and is encouraged by officers of the University of Georgia.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the financial management is economical. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4,334
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4,324
Value of plant.....	11,000

Sources of income: General donations from churches and individuals, \$2,635; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1,049; tuition and fees, \$650. The non-educational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,808.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,493; power, light, and heat, \$1,030; materials and supplies, \$849; student labor, \$303; equipment, \$284; incidental expenses, \$62; repairs, \$34; advertising and soliciting, \$26; other items, \$51.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,500. The school occupies a desirable site within the city limits. The campus presents a bare appearance.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$7,500. Lyons Hall, a three-story frame building, contains chapel, classrooms, and dormitory. The girls' dormitory is a two-story frame structure containing 16 rooms, kitchen, and dining rooms. The buildings are of poor construction and in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. It consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendations.—1. That the controlling boards consider removing this institution to a community where educational facilities are more needed.

2. That foreign languages be not allowed to crowd out teacher-training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

Dates of visits: October, 1913; May, 1915.

KNOX INSTITUTE.

Principal: L. S. Clark.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with limited provision for industrial training. The school was founded by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1868 and is owned by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church.

Attendance.—Total, 258; elementary 237, secondary 21; boarders, 27. The reported enrollment for the year was 376.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

88 in white schools and 66 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,999 white pupils and 1,518 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for increased public-school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. In the town of Newnan, however, there is a fairly good public school for colored children, and the function of the private school should therefore be to furnish secondary and industrial work. A small boarding department should be developed in order that pupils from the surrounding districts may have the opportunity to supplement the training received in the rural schools.

NEWNAN.

McCLELLAN ACADEMY.

Principal: F. Gregg.

An elementary day school giving some secondary work and industrial training for girls. The term is seven months. The school is owned by the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church.

Attendance.—Total, 78; elementary 65, secondary 13. The attendance increases in the winter months. The reported enrollment for the year was 95.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4. The teachers are well trained.

Organization.—The elementary grades are well taught. The curriculum includes Latin and algebra in the eighth, ninth, and tenth grades, and Greek in the tenth grade. Cooking and sewing are provided for the girls in the secondary as well as in the elementary grades. There is no industrial work for boys.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined the more important financial items were:

Income	\$1, 500
Expenditures	1, 500
Value of plant	3, 200

Sources of income: Presbyterian Board of Missions, \$1,250; tuition and donations, \$250.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,250; running expenses, \$250.

Plant.—The school is located on a town lot. There are two old frame buildings, one of which is used for school purposes and the other for the principal's residence. The interior of the school building is in good condition, but the outside appearance is bad.

Recommendations.—1. That the primary grades be gradually discontinued and the work of the school be centered on the upper elementary and high school grades.

2. That industrial work for boys and gardening for all pupils be added.¹

3. That a teacher-training course be developed so that pupils from the surrounding counties who are not able to go to Atlanta may be fitted to teach in the rural schools of the section.

4. That the school term be lengthened to nine months.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are poorly kept. As far as could be determined the income amounted to approximately \$2,000. Of this, \$1,500 was from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and \$500 from tuition and fees. Of the expenditures, \$1,500 was for salaries, and \$500 for other expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$6,000. The plant consists of 11 acres of land, two small frame buildings, and meager furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendation.—That the Colored Methodist Episcopal Board join with the Presbyterian Board and the public-school authorities in maintaining one good school for the training of teachers at Cordele.

Date of visit: January, 1915.

DOUGHERTY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	3, 983	12, 049
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	620	2, 526
Teachers' salaries in public schools in 1911-12.....	\$13, 089	\$6, 670
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14, in county.....	\$21. 11	\$2. 64
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1. 5	60. 4

The rural population is 48.9 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 6 to 7 months for white pupils and 5 months for colored. The number of teachers is 23 in white schools and 38 in colored schools. The average attendance is 672 white pupils and 1,859 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened.

ALBANY.

In the city of Albany the public school is developing fairly well, offering both secondary work and industrial training. With the development of this school the field for private institutions is limited to furnishing industrial and secondary facilities for pupils who wish to supplement the training provided by the rural schools. If the local interest displayed in the Albany Bible and Manual Training School could be effectively employed in its support and supervision, this school could be made to serve as a good central training institution for Dougherty County. Although the American Missionary Association school is a well managed institution, much of its work could be done by the city school. The public school authorities should be urged to increase the accommodations of the city schools so that the pupils in the American Missionary Association school may be taken care of, leaving the private institution to seek another field.

ALBANY BIBLE AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: J. W. Holley.

An elementary school with a few secondary pupils and limited provision for industrial training. The work is in process of reorganization. Its plant and income are more extensive than the educational activities merit.

The school is owned by a board of trustees composed of influential white men of Albany and prominent citizens of Northern States. These men seem to have been too busy to supervise the work properly, however.

4. That the books be audited annually by an accredited accountant.

Dates of visits: November, 1914; January, 1915; January, 1916.

ALBANY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Pierce M. Thompson.¹

An elementary school with small high school attendance. The classroom work is well done.

The institution was founded in 1870 by Rev. E. M. Cravath. It is owned and supervised by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church.

Attendance.—Total, 195; elementary 165, secondary 30. Of the secondary pupils 20 were girls and 10 boys; 6 were boarders.

Teachers.—Total, 10; all colored; male 2, female 8. The reported enrollment for the year was 281.

Organization.—The eight elementary grades are well taught. The secondary subjects include Latin, 4 years; English, 4; mathematics, 3; elementary science, 2; and history, 2. Some time is also given to music.

Industrial: The industrial training is limited to instruction in sewing for girls from the fifth grade through the second year of the high-school course.

Financial, 1912-13.—A simple system of bookkeeping has recently been installed. The financial management is controlled by the American Missionary Association. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4,923
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4,923
Value of plant.....	11,700

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$3,252; tuition and fees, \$1,545; other sources, \$126. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$556.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,613; supplies for boarding department, \$1,248; equipment, \$730; light and heat, \$296; student aid and labor, \$284; academic supplies, \$95; repairs, \$74; other expenses, \$139.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The land comprises a 2-acre lot within the town limits.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$8,000. There are two frame buildings. The main building is three stories high and contains an assembly room and 14 classrooms. The other building contains 18 rooms and is used for teachers' home, dining room, and kitchen. The buildings are well constructed and in fairly good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,700. The movable equipment consists of patent desks and other furniture for classrooms and furniture for teachers' home and dormitories.

Recommendations.—1. That the school strengthen its industrial features and add teacher-training to its secondary course.

2. That the American Missionary Association endeavor to have the public-school authorities provide for the elementary grades so that this institution may center on secondary courses.

Date of visits: October, 1913; January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

¹ Elected since date of visit.

the one prepared by the Freedmen's Aid Society. No educational use is made of the 400 acres of fertile land belonging to the school.

Elementary: The elementary work covers the four upper grades.

Secondary: There are two secondary courses—the "college preparatory", with 40 pupils enrolled at the time of visit, and the "normal", with 104 pupils. The college preparatory course includes Latin, 2½ years; mathematics, 4; English, 3; science, 3¼; history, 2; agriculture, 1. In the normal course agriculture is omitted, less time is given to languages and science, and psychology, methods, physiology, and manual training are added.

College: The college course consists of science, 4½ years; English, 2; mathematics, 1½; psychology, 1; Bible, 1; civics, 1; and sociology, 1. The number of teachers employed is insufficient to handle even this limited course. With a few exceptions the teachers have not the educational preparation for instruction in college grades.

Financial, 1912-13.—The bookkeeping system was inadequate and most of the financial items are estimates. As far as could be determined the chief items were as follows:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$16,714
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	15,559
Value of school property.....	329,200

Income: Freedmen's Aid Society, \$9,300; tuition and fees, \$3,494; general donations, \$800; other sources, \$3,120. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$3,093.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$8,297; supplies and sundry expenses, \$2,019; supplies for boarding department, \$1,941; labor, \$1,736; repairs, \$1,432; power, light, and heat, \$1,430; taxes, \$1,200; other expenses, \$597.

School property: Of the property \$102,500 was in the plant, \$225,000 in farm land, comprising 420 acres, which is rented out, and \$1,700 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$25,000. About 25 acres of the land owned is used for school purposes. The school receives but little income from the larger portion of this land. The campus is a magnificent grove, but very little attention has been given to the improvement of its natural beauty.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$74,000. Three of the buildings are large brick structures. The main building, three stories high, is used for recitations, library, offices, and boys' dormitory. A four-story brick building contains the dining hall and dormitory accommodations for about 100 girls. The science building, two stories high, is used for teaching chemistry and physics and as a lecture hall. There are also two small one-story brick structures. One of these is used for the blacksmith shop. The other was built and equipped for a creamery, but is not now in use. In addition to these there are the president's house and four frame cottages used for teachers' residences.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,500; furniture, \$3,000; farm equipment, \$300; library books, \$200. The scientific apparatus and shop equipment are negligible.

Recommendations.—1. That in view of the important geographical position of Clark University, its large physical equipment, its proximity to Gammon with its large endowment and to Thayer Home with its efficient management, the Freedmen's Board

for colored ministers of even slight training, the simple theological courses offered serve a useful end.

Neighborhood union: The "Neighborhood union" is an organization of the colored women of Atlanta, started in 1908 by Mrs. John Hope, wife of the president, "for moral and social uplift of the communities in which the organization and its branches may be established." The union has made liberal use of the Morehouse equipment. It is now such an important factor in the philanthropic work of Atlanta as to attract the cooperation of many organizations.

Financial, 1912-13.—The system of accounts is good and the business management economical. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$17, 560
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	18, 050
Value of school property.....	182, 139

Sources of income: American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$12,465; tuition and fees, \$2,860; general donations, \$1,185; endowments, \$1,050. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$7,513.

Items of expenditures: Salaries, \$11,728; supplies for boarding department, \$6,373; equipment and furniture, \$1,405; labor, \$1,349; repairs, \$1,254; materials in literary departments, \$1,028; power, light, and heat, \$580; advertising, \$73; other expenses, \$1,791.

School property: Of the property, \$155,200 was in the plant, \$21,800 in endowment, and \$5,139 in cash and supplies on hand.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$34,800. The school grounds and campus comprise 13 acres of land near the western city limits. The grounds are neatly kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$102,000. There are four well-constructed brick buildings. Graves Hall, valued at \$28,000, contains dormitories and dining room. Quarles Hall, valued at \$14,000, contains classrooms, laboratory, and lecture room. Sales Hall, valued at \$40,000, contains shops, gymnasium, and baths in the basement, and classrooms, offices, library, and a chapel with a seating capacity of 700 on the upper floors. The president's house is a neat two-story brick structure, designed to harmonize with the other buildings. A two-story frame building contains the printing office and laundry. There is also a barn on the grounds.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$18,400. Of this, \$15,000 was in scientific apparatus and furniture; \$3,000 in books in library; and \$400 in live stock and farm implements.

Recommendations.—1. That the training of men to be ministers and teachers for a people 81 per cent rural be the first object of the school.

2. That the courses of study be strengthened by the addition of work in the physical sciences and the practical arts that relate to the economic welfare and sanitation of the pupils' home communities.

3. That college instruction be carried on in cooperation with other schools, thus avoiding the duplication of college courses for small classes.

Dates of visits: October, 1913; January, 1914; February, 1915.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$27,751; material and supplies, \$20,101; student labor, \$6,988; power, light, and heat, \$5,617; repairs, \$3,049; printing, stationery, and office expenses, \$1,148; care of buildings and grounds, \$1,053; equipment, \$760. The excess of income over expenditure was accounted for as funds held for special purposes, reserve fund for repairs, and amounts paid on the indebtedness.

School property: Of the property \$326,718 was in the plant, \$32,868 in endowment, and \$4,981 in cash and supplies on hand.

Indebtedness: Student credit balances, \$1,047; accounts payable for equipment and supplies, \$2,000; repairs, \$1,669.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$40,000. The school has a beautiful campus of 20 acres on the western heights of Atlanta.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$250,000. The 10 brick buildings provide ample room for all departments. Of these, four are three-story buildings and five are two stories. A one-story building, 50 by 55 feet, houses the heating plant. MacVicar Hospital is a modern well-equipped building. Rockefeller Hall contains offices, the high-school department, and a chapel with a seating capacity of 1,000. Morgan, Packard, Morehouse, and Rockefeller halls furnish accommodations for 300 boarding students. The barn, shop, and superintendent's house are frame structures.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$36,718. Of this \$25,828 was in furniture, \$808 in scientific apparatus, \$1,555 in library books, \$1,209 in farm equipment and live stock, and \$7,318 in other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the liberal support for this good work be continued.

2. That more time be given to the theory and practice of gardening.¹

Dates of visits: October, 1913; January, 1914; February, 1915.

GLYNN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population in 1910	5,939	9,774
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910	1,088	2,041
Teachers' salaries in public schools in 1911-12	(2)	(2)
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county	(2)	(2)
Percentage illiterate, 1910	2.2	29.3

The rural population is 35.2 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 7.7 months for white pupils and 6 months for colored. The number of teachers is 40 in white schools and 24 in colored schools. The average attendance is 838 white pupils and 651 colored pupils. These statistics indicate an urgent need for increased school facilities in the rural districts. The schools of Glynn County and the city of Brunswick are administered as a unit. The expenditure for teachers' salaries could not be obtained either by correspondence with the State department of education of Brunswick or with the county superintendent.

Though good work is done in the Brunswick public schools, the accommodations for colored pupils are insufficient. The St. Athanasius parochial school enrolls a large number of elementary and secondary pupils. It should center its efforts on secondary and industrial work for the city. The Selden Normal School, which has recently moved to the suburbs, should be developed as a central training institution where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² See footnote on p. 185.

The school was founded in 1888 by the American Church Institute for Negroes of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is owned by the Episcopal diocese of Georgia and partially supported by the American Church Institute.

Attendance.—Total, 226. There were 15 pupils above the eighth grade.

Teachers.—Total, 14; all colored; male 1, female 13.

Organization.—The work covers 10 grades of regular academic work. In addition the girls have two hours a week in sewing and the boys above the sixth grade two hours in shoemaking.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income.....	\$3,624
Expenditures.....	3,624
Value of plant.....	10,000

Sources of income: American Church Institute for Negroes, \$1,800; Episcopal Board of Missions, \$1,000; tuition and fees, \$824.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,200; operating expenses, \$424.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The land consists of a large city lot.

Building: Estimated value, \$8,500. The only building is a neat two-story stucco building containing classrooms. There are no dormitory provisions.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500. The equipment is limited to a small amount of classroom furniture.

Recommendations.—1. That the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course and the industrial course strengthened.¹

2. That the secondary course provide for teacher training.

Date of visit: December, 1913. Facts verified, 1916.

GREENE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	6,875	11,636
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,476	2,843
Teachers' salaries in public schools in 1911-12.....	\$13,016	\$3,431
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$8.81	\$1.20
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	2.8	47.4

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public school term is 6 months for white pupils and 5 months for the colored. The number of teachers is 39 in white schools and 37 in colored schools. The average attendance is 808 white pupils and 1,131 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate an urgent need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. As a central training school where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools the Union Point Industrial School merits support.

UNION POINT.

UNION POINT NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Italy Le Conte.

An elementary school with a few boarding pupils. Through the activity of the principal, the school is doing much to encourage industry and thrift in the community and is well thought of by both white and colored people.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

SPARTA.

SPARTA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: L. S. Ingraham.

A small elementary school owned by the county. It was founded in 1910 by the principal. In 1914 the building and 5 acres of land were transferred to the county board of education. The original trustees were all local white men of influence.

Attendance.—Total, 80; reported enrollment, 124; boys 57, girls 67. The course includes the eight elementary grades, with some provision for instruction in cooking and sewing. The boys do some work on the principal's farm adjacent to the school.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1914-15.—Annual reports of the school finances are made by the principal to the county superintendent, who is secretary and treasurer of the school. According to the report for the year ending May 30, 1915, the more important items were:

Income.....	\$1,482
Expenditure.....	1,482
Value of plant.....	2,500

Sources of income: County board of education, \$500; Slater Fund, \$500; donations, \$414; tuition and fees, \$68.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$830; buildings and repairs, \$584; incidentals and supplies, \$68.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$200. The land comprises 5 acres. A small part of this is cultivated as a garden.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$2,000. There are two frame buildings. The main school building is valued at \$1,750. The other is a small house used as dining room. The buildings are clean and in fairly good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$300. The equipment consists of simple furniture for classrooms and a few tools and utensils.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be made a central school for giving secondary and industrial training to the pupils of the county.

2. That teacher training and the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

3. That aid for the institution be given under the direction of the State supervisor of colored schools.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1916.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	6,220	17,388
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,244	4,515
Teachers' salaries in public schools in 1911-12.....	\$14,429	\$4,410
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$11.59	\$0.97
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	2.5	40.5

The rural population is 88.6 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 7 months for white pupils and 5.7 months for colored. The number of teachers is 48 in white schools and 71 in colored schools. The average attendance is

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

department, and the farm. These receipts are not shown separately, but the cost figures of several of the departments are included as items of expenditure.

Items of expenditure: The net cost of the several departments, including salaries, was as follows: Maintenance of plant, \$3,851; publicity, campaign, and extension, \$2,296; academic and domestic science, \$2,232; administration, \$1,268; new equipment, \$1,259; industrial department, \$1,184; boarding department and laundry, \$621; agriculture department, \$594; other expenses, \$251. The total annual expenditure for salaries was \$5,837.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$3,800. The school owns 35 acres of land, of which about 10 acres are in the campus and about 20 acres in the farm. The campus is well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$36,500. The main building is a large three-story brick structure containing classrooms, office, and girls' dormitory. The chapel and boys' dormitory building is also a three-story structure. Several small houses and cottages are used for shops, residences, and other purposes. The buildings are in good repair and the rooms clean and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$6,200. The equipment consists of furniture and fairly good shop tools and farm implements.

Recommendations.—1. That sufficient funds be made available to enable the institution to extend its agricultural instruction.

2. That effort be made to develop this institution as a State normal school.

Dates of visits; October, 1913; March, 1915. Facts verified, 1915.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	4,569	8,355
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,106	2,218
Teachers' salaries in public schools in 1911-12.....	\$9,964	\$3,504
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$9.00	\$1.57
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1.5	25.9

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public school term is five months for both white and colored pupils. The number of teachers is 44 in white schools and 46 in colored schools. The average attendance is 735 for white pupils and 1,102 for colored pupils.

These statistics indicate urgent need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Dorchester Academy serves as a central institution where the training given in the public schools may be supplemented. Though the two Presbyterian schools are only of minor educational value, they are needed as the only schools in their community. Effort should be made to strengthen the work and have the county assume control of them as public schools.

THEBES.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

Principal: J. F. De Castro.¹

A school of elementary and secondary grade with a boarding department. The classroom work is effective and the management is economical.

¹ White.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

MONROE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	6,793	13,656
Children 6 to 14 years of age.....	1,470	3,586
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$23,478	\$6,293
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$15.97	\$1.75
Percentage illiterate.....	4.0	40.7

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public school term is 8.5 months for white pupils and 6.2 months for colored. The number of teachers is 63 in white schools and 50 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,170 white pupils and 1,254 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the serious need for increased school facilities. The Forsyth Normal and Industrial Institute furnishes the only facilities for colored children in the town. Special effort should be made to reorganize the school so that it may serve as a central institution where pupils of the county may supplement the limited training received in the public schools.

FORSYTH.

FORSYTH NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: W. N. Hubbard.

An elementary school with 12 pupils in the ninth grade. It is owned and managed by the principal. A board of trustees, composed of local business men who do not have time to supervise the management of the school, acts in an advisory capacity. Title to the property is vested in the principal.

Attendance.—Total, 200. Of these only 12 are above the eighth grade. Varying statements of the enrollment have been given. An enrollment of 500 was reported in 1911; in 1912-13 the number reported to the Commissioner of Education was 433, but the number present at the time of visit indicates an average attendance of 200.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored. A blacksmith also gives some instruction.

Organization.—Classes range from the first grade through the ninth. Little time is given to industrial work or teacher-training.

Financial, 1912-13.—No financial records were to be had. The principal stated that his bookkeeper "ran off with all the accounts of the school." As far as could be determined from the printed report to the trustees the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,555
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,555
Indebtedness.....	3,800
Value of plant.....	13,500

Sources of income: General donations for school purposes, \$819; county, \$791; tuition and fees, \$745; other sources, \$200. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,752. Of this, \$3,252 was donations toward a new building and \$1,500 was from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,225; new building, \$3,252; farm expenses, \$800; boarding department, \$720; fuel and other current expenses, \$310.

Organization.—The kindergarten and the nine grades are well taught. Some secondary subjects are given in the eighth and ninth grades.

Industrial: All pupils are required to take industrial work. Cooking, sewing, and laundering are provided for girls and manual training in wood and iron for boys. The equipment is modern and the spirit of the school is genuinely industrial.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$27,500. The plant consists of a city lot, a large two-story brick building with basement, and equipment valued at \$2,500.

Dates of visits: November, 1913; January, 1915.

PIKE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	9,334	10,159
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,961	2,756
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$34,619	\$5,295
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$17.65	\$1.92
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4.4	43.4

The rural population is 84.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 7.5 months for white pupils and 7 months for colored. The number of teachers is 60 in white schools and 32 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,493 white pupils and 1,045 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be increased and strengthened. A Jeanes Fund teacher travels in the county aiding the teachers in the rural schools to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of the schools on their communities. The Helena B. Cobb Home and School for Girls is a central institution where girls may supplement the limited training they have received in the rural schools.

BARNESVILLE.

HELENA B. COBB HOME AND SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. Helena B. Cobb.

A small home school for girls doing an effective work. It is nominally controlled by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; the management is vested in the principal.

Attendance.—Total, 183; all elementary; day pupils, 150; boarders, 33.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored women.

Organization.—The day school does elementary work for the children of Barnesville. The boarding pupils have daily assignments in cleaning, bed making, cooking, and sewing.

Financial, 1913-14.—As far as could be determined the income, exclusive of receipts from the boarding department, amounted to approximately \$1,500, of which \$1,000 was from donations and \$500 from tuition. Practically all of this was used for salaries and incidental expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$4,000. The plant consists of about 3 acres of land, a two-story frame school building, two small cottages, and limited equipment for classrooms and dormitories. The buildings were clean and attractive.

Recommendations.—1. That the public authorities be urged to provide for the large enrollment of local elementary pupils.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$8,500. There are two frame houses and a two-story brick building. The buildings are poorly constructed and in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500. The movable equipment consists of furniture and classroom fixtures.

Recommendation.—In view of the proximity of a public school which enrolls about 300 pupils, this school should be reorganized as a county training school.

Date of visit: October, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	30, 447	28, 390
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	4, 976	4, 792
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.	\$104, 440	\$16, 794
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.	\$20. 98	\$3. 50
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	3. 7	22. 6

The rural population is 22.9 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 8.8 months for both white and colored pupils. The number of teachers is 153 in white schools and 57 in colored schools. The average attendance is 5,840 white pupils and 2,430 colored pupils.

There are no private schools in Richmond County outside of the city of Augusta.

AUGUSTA.

The public school system of the county and city are administered as a unit, and the expenditures of city schools are not separated from the total for the county. There are four public schools for Negroes in Augusta. These schools have 30 teachers and fair industrial equipment. In none of them, however, does the work go beyond the seventh grade. They enroll a fairly large proportion of the children 6 to 14 years of age. It therefore appears that there is not a serious need for private elementary schools in the city, and the private schools now doing elementary work should gradually adopt the policy of abandoning their elementary grades and centering their work on secondary and teacher training courses. Haines Institute does excellent secondary work. As the only institution for colored people maintained by the Southern Methodist Church, Paine College should be developed. Its teacher-training and industrial work should be strengthened, and its facilities extended so that it may serve as a central institution where pupils from the schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church may receive advanced training. In its present condition Walker Baptist Institute is of slight educational value to the community and should be moved to a section of the State where its elementary and secondary facilities are needed.

HAINES NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Lucy Laney.

A secondary school with a large elementary enrollment. Two-thirds of the pupils are girls. The management is effective. The wise administration of the principal has won for the school the confidence of both white and colored people.

PAINE COLLEGE.

President: D. E. Atkins.¹

A school of secondary grade with pupils in college and theological subjects. Some provision is made for teaching household arts and gardening. It is one of the few private schools owned and taught by Southern white people.

The institution was founded in 1884 by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and receives support from the board of education of that denomination. The board of trustees is composed of the ministers and laymen of both the Southern Methodist and of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches. There is active cooperation in the management of the institution between these white and colored denominations.

Attendance.—Total, 202; elementary 82, secondary 97, college classes 14, theology 9. A large proportion of the pupils board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 19; white 6, colored 13; male 8, female 11; grade teachers 4, academic 7, music 3, cooking and sewing 3, agriculture 1, administrative 1.

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary work is done in grades 4 to 8. The teaching is effective.

Secondary: The secondary subjects are divided into two courses—the “normal” with 79 pupils and the “college preparatory” with 18 pupils. The subjects of the college preparatory course are: Latin, 2½ years; Greek, 1; French, ½; English, 3; mathematics, 3; elementary science, 2; history, 1; Bible, 1½; music, 1½; psychology, ½; agriculture, 1; and physiology. The subjects of the “normal” are: Latin, 1½ years; English, 2½; mathematics, 2; elementary science, 2½; history and civics, 1½; music, 1½; psychology and ethics, 1; philosophy, 1; reviews, 1; agriculture, 1½. The history courses are limited. Instruction in hygiene is omitted from the “normal” course and is inadequate in the college preparatory course.

Collegiate: The principal subjects studied in collegiate classes are Latin, Greek, French, and German. The time devoted to history, ethics, and sociology in the course amounts to little more than a year. To these is added some instruction in elementary science.

Theological: The students devote some time to the study of such subjects as systematic theology, church history, New Testament, Greek, and Christian sociology.

Industrial: The industrial training of girls includes instruction in cooking and sewing. Some training in the theory and practice of gardening is provided for young men.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is economical, and the system of accounting is simple and effective.

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$23,050
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	22,083
Value of property.....	125,000

Sources of income: Church appropriations and contributions, \$18,500; general donations, \$2,500; endowment funds, \$1,400; tuition and fees, \$650. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,000 of which \$3,500 were from the boarding department and \$500 from the farm.

¹ White; elected since date of visit.

education, $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no equipment for teaching science and insufficient time is allotted to history. Hygiene is omitted entirely from the normal course and is given half a year only in the college preparatory course.

Industrial: A small amount of instruction in sewing and basketry is provided for girls.

Financial, 1912-13.—The financial management is in the hands of the president. The accounts are not systematically kept and very little information was obtainable. The president reported the following as the more important items for the year.

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6,900
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	6,900
Indebtedness.....	13,000
Value of plant.....	27,500

Sources of income: Colored churches and individuals, \$4,000; tuition and fees, \$2,400; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$500. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,600.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,500; other expenses, \$5,000. No detail or explanation of the expenditures was given.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$12,000 was in the form of mortgage on the school property and \$1,000 was bills due for current expenses.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$6,000. The school grounds comprise eight city lots, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Very little campus space is provided.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$20,000. The main building is a two-story frame structure, containing classrooms, offices, and a few rooms used as the boys' dormitory. A four-story brick building containing 32 rooms is used for the girls' dormitory, chapel, and dining room. A small two-room frame house serves as the president's office. The buildings were erected without plans; they have dark interiors, an awkward arrangement of stairways, and in general show disregard for many of the requirements of economy and convenience.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,500. The movable equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories. There is no mechanical equipment or scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the plant be sold and the institution moved to a section of Georgia where the educational need is more urgent.

2. That the curriculum be reorganized to make provision for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial work.

Dates of visits: November, 1913; March, 1915.

SPALDING COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	9,680	10,060
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,847	2,393
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$25,761	\$3,099
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$13.94	\$1.29
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	7.7	37.5

AMERICUS.

AMERICUS INSTITUTE.

Principal: M. W. Reddick.

A small secondary school with some elementary pupils. Good management is seriously handicapped by lack of funds.

The school was founded in 1897 by the present principal and is owned by a board of colored trustees selected by a local association of colored Baptist churches. It receives aid and supervision from the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Attendance.—Total, 98; elementary 61, secondary 37; male 42, female 56; boarders, 75. The reported enrollment for the year was 200.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 14; all colored; male 6, female 8; grades 2, academic 4, girls' industries 2, farm 1, music 1, matron 1, commercial 1 principal and an office worker.

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary work is given in grades 4 to 8, and the instruction is fairly effective.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in a four-year "preparatory" course and includes Latin, 4 years; Greek, 1; English, 5½; mathematics, 3; science, 1¼; history and civics, 1½; Bible, 1½; psychology, ½; education, ½; agriculture, ¼; book-keeping, ½.

Industrial: Instruction in cooking and sewing is provided for the girls. Industrial work for boys is limited to the farm labor performed by the boarding pupils.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and with a fair degree of care. The more important items reported for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$13, 213
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	13, 545
Indebtedness.....	10, 924
Value of plant.....	36, 400

Sources of income: Donations and miscellaneous, \$10,263; Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$850; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$800; tuition and fees, \$700; Slater Fund, \$600. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$3,253, of which \$3,121 was from the boarding department and \$132 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$4,230; salaries, \$3,978; advertising and soliciting funds, \$3,606; equipment for farm, \$1,857; outside labor, \$637; repairs, \$578; supplies for academic department, \$524; equipment for boarding department, \$511; material and supplies for the farm, \$481; power, light, and heat, \$396.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$9,621 is in the form of bills due tradesmen and \$1,303 in back salaries due the teachers.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,100. The school owns 7 acres of land. A small part of this is used as the school farm. The campus is shaded with large pines, but is otherwise unattractive.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$29,000. There are five poorly-constructed frame buildings and two cottages. The main building contains chapel, classrooms, and principal's office. Three 3-story buildings, containing 18 rooms each, are used for dor-

Attendance.—Total, 209; elementary 174, secondary 35; male 44, female 130; boarders, 33. The reported annual enrollment was 403.

Teachers.—Total, 12; white 10, colored 2; all women; teachers of academic subjects 10, industrial subjects 2.

Organization.—Elementary: The eight elementary grades are well taught. The primary grades are especially large.

Secondary: The secondary pupils have the regular four-year high-school course. The subjects required are: English, 4 years; mathematics, 3; history and civics, 3; Bible, 1½; music, 1½; education, 1; methods and review, 2; and practice teaching, 2. The electives in the eleventh and twelfth grades are teacher training, reported by 8 pupils; Latin, reported by 8; and chemistry, reported by 5.

Industrial: The industrial work includes instruction in sewing, cooking, and some training in rug weaving and chair caning. A little woodwork is done by the boys and a small garden is maintained.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are controlled by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounts has been installed recently. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5, 468
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5, 468
Value of plant.....	19, 200

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$2,968; tuition and fees, \$1,957; donations, \$543. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$2,827, of which \$2,433 was from the boarding department and \$394 from outside sales.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,798; supplies for boarding department, \$2,341; student aid and labor, \$943; general supplies, \$587; light, heat, and water, \$404; repairs, \$354; equipment, \$318; outside labor, \$16; all other expenses, \$534.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The land comprises 12 acres on the edge of town. Most of the land is used for campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$15,000. The school building is a two-story frame structure; a large three-story frame building is used for dormitory; other buildings are the shop and the teachers' cottage. The buildings are well kept and in fairly good state of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,200. The equipment consists of good, plain schoolroom and dormitory furniture, limited industrial equipment, and a small library.

Recommendations.—1. That the work be encouraged and effort made to have the public school provide for the elementary grades.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be introduced and manual training for boys be strengthened.¹

Date of visit: January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

FULTON COUNTY—ATLANTA.

BRYANT PREPARATORY INSTITUTE.

Principal: Mrs. S. C. Bryant.

An effective little school occupying five rooms above a grocery store on a down-town street. Founded and managed by Mrs. S. C. Bryant under the direction of a board of trustees. Her husband, Rev. P. J. Bryant, is minister of a large colored Baptist church which is the school's "main pillar of support."

Attendance and organization.—The pupils, numbering 170, were the children crowded out of the public schools and adults whose education has been neglected. Nine teachers are employed. Cooking and sewing are given an important part in the course. The adults taking these subjects are servants who desire to increase their usefulness to their employers or mothers seeking the power to improve their homes.

The elementary day classes and the night school are well taught. The effort to maintain high-school classes is an unwise expenditure of time and energy in a city with five large private schools offering secondary instruction.

Financial, 1912-13.—The income amounted to \$1,400, of which \$800 was from tuition and fees and \$600 from contributions of colored Baptist associations. All of the funds were used for salaries and running expenses.

Recommendation.—The institution should be maintained on a social-settlement basis as a school for the neglected groups and for adults desiring to acquire the rudiments of an education.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

HALL COUNTY—GAINESVILLE.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: James M. Hunter.

A small elementary day school duplicating work that is better done by the public school. It is owned by the Northwestern Baptist Association. The 44 pupils were in 9 grades. Some work in gardening is done. The teaching force consists of the principal and two colored women. The income in 1913-14 amounted to approximately \$900, all of which was from tuition and the association. Of the income about \$600 was expended for salaries and the balance for running expenses. The plant, estimated value \$4,800, consists of 6 acres of land, two frame buildings, and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with some of the other Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

TELFAIR COUNTY—McRAE.

THE TWIN CITY SEMINARY.

Principal: E. G. Thomas.

An elementary school maintained by two Baptist associations in cooperation with the public-school authorities of Telfair county. The school is owned by a board of trustees elected by the associations. It furnishes the only school facilities for Negroes in the towns of Helena and McRae.

Attendance.—Total, 95; all elementary; boarders, 3.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to approximately \$1,000, of which \$550 was from the Baptist associations and \$450 from county appropriations. Of this, \$900 was expended for salaries and \$100 for incidental expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,400. The plant consists of 12 acres of land on the edge of town, a fairly good two-story building, and meager equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That provision be made for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

2. That the public authorities provide adequate school facilities for the towns and cooperate with the trustees in making the school a part of the public-school system.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Chatham.	Savannah.	Berean Baptist Academy.
Cobb.	Austell.	Friendship High School.
Columbia.	Rosemont.	Rosemont Academy.
Coweta.	Newnan.	Western Union School.
Decatur.	Bainbridge.	Normal Institute.
Dekalb.	Lithonia.	Yellow River High School.
Greene.	White Plains.	Second Shiloh High School.
Gwinnett.	Buford.	Hope High School.
Habersham.	Clarksville.	Union High School.
Hall.	Gillsville.	Gillsville High School.
Harris.	Hamilton.	Hamilton Academy.
Hart.	Hartwell.	Hartwell High School.
Madison.	Berean.	Colquitt High School.
Pike.	Molena.	Mt. Hope Normal School.
Stewart.	Richland.	Mount Zion Western Academy.
Stewart.	Omaha.	High School.
Tattnall.	Claxton.	Claxton High School.
Taylor.	Butler.	Second Flint River School.
Troup.	Antioch.	Farmers' High School.
Walker.	La Fayette.	La Fayette High School.
Walton.	Monroe.	Northwest High School.
Ware.	Waycross.	Hazzard High School.
Washington.	Tennille.	Harris Union High School.
Worth.	Sylvester.	Fowlton High School.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are in Georgia seven Catholic parish schools. Of these six were visited and are described below. The school in Augusta is a day school with five teachers. It was not visited, as it has only recently been opened. These schools are operated by the Society of the African Missions, with headquarters at Lyon, France. The religious interest is strong in all of them.

BIBB COUNTY—MACON.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLORED SCHOOL.

Principal: Father Dahlent.

An elementary day school with 90 pupils and a kindergarten of 25 children, located in a section of Macon where the school facilities are inadequate. It was founded and maintained by the Society of the African Missions of Lyon, France, with American headquarters in Savannah. The teachers are three colored women trained in a Catholic school in Virginia. The income is about \$1,000, practically all of which comes from the Catholic Mission Society. The plant, estimated value \$10,000, consists of a city lot, a substantial new brick building, and good schoolroom furniture.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1916.

CHATHAM COUNTY—SAVANNAH.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

There are four elementary Catholic schools for colored children in the city of Savannah. They are managed and maintained by the Society of the African Missions and the Commission for the Catholic Missions among the colored people and Indians. The work covers approximately the first six grades.

Attendance.—Total, 485; all day pupils.

Teachers.—Total, 10; Franciscan Sisters; white 4, colored 6.

Financial.—The income of these schools is about \$2,500. A large portion of this comes from the Catholic Board of Missions for Colored People of New York; the balance is from tuition and entertainments. Practically all is expended for salaries and running expenses.

appropriated by the Episcopal Board for salaries and the remainder was from tuition. All of this was used for salaries and expenses.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: January, 1915.

OTHER EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

In addition the following schools were found to be in existence by correspondence:

County.	Town.	School.
Cobb.	Marietta.	St. Barnabas.
Chatham.	Savannah.	St. Augustine.
Dougherty.	Albany.	St. John's.
Glynn.	Pennick.	Good Shepherd.
McIntosh.	Darien.	St. Cyprian's.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen reports 13 schools in Georgia. Of these seven were considered important enough to be discussed in the county summaries above. Four of the remaining six were visited and found in regular operation. They are small parochial schools of minor importance. The four are, however, located in communities where they are needed to supplement inadequate public-school facilities. On their present inefficient basis they should not be continued. Effort should be made to merge them with the public-school system or provide an increase in private aid which will insure real improvement.

BALDWIN COUNTY—MILLEDGEVILLE.

ALLEN MEMORIAL MISSION SCHOOL.

Principal: E. A. Houston, the local pastor.

A Presbyterian parochial school of elementary grade taught in a church by the pastor and his wife. It is owned and controlled by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The attendance is 65. A small tuition fee is charged. The Board of Missions pays \$100 for the pastor's salary. Tuition amounts to about \$30 a year.

Recommendation.—That the Presbyterian Church insist upon a higher standard of work and more cooperation with the public schools.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

DE KALB COUNTY—DECATUR.

ST. JAMES PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Rev. A. A. Wilson, the local pastor.

An elementary school taught in the Presbyterian Church by the minister and his wife. The building was in bad repair and the room dirty. The teaching was poor. The attendance was 66. More pupils attend during the winter months. The reported enrollment for the year was 105. The income for 1912-13 amounted to \$800, practically all of which came from the Presbyterian Board. Of the expenditures \$560 was for salaries and \$240 for other purposes.

Recommendation.—That the Presbyterian Board insist upon higher standards of work and more cooperation with the public-school system.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

LIBERTY COUNTY—ARCADIA.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. P. Woolridge, the local pastor.

An elementary school doing seven grades of work. It is taught in the Presbyterian Church by the pastor and his wife. Enrollment, 75. The Presbyterian Board of Missions contributes about \$100 to the school and about \$30 is raised in tuition.

and that the teachers receive their pay irregularly, the excess of income over expenditures indicates gross mismanagement.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$4,400. The two buildings owned are a comfortable cottage for the principal and a dilapidated cabin called the boys' dormitory. The cottage used for school purposes is rented.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Dates of visits: October, 1913; January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

BADGER SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss A. D. Badger.

A small elementary school with 50 pupils in attendance. Conducted by the principal as a means of livelihood. Estimated income, \$375.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

HOLMES INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

President: B. R. Holmes.

A small, disorderly school doing five grades of elementary work. It was founded five years ago by the principal and has a nominal board of trustees. It is supported by private subscriptions.

Attendance.—Reported enrollment, 250. There were 40 pupils present on day of visit.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 3, female 1.

Financial.—There were no financial records except memoranda. The school was supported by donations amounting to \$1,200 a year, of which \$800 was spent for salaries and \$400 for running expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$2,000. Consists of one very poor frame building unceiled. The windows were broken and the place very dirty. The children were sitting on boards and boxes. A dilapidated printing press covered with dust constituted the industrial equipment.

Recommendations.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: January, 1915.

RUSH DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. J. A. Rush.

A kindergarten, taught in a church, with 50 children in attendance. No tuition is charged. Mrs. Rush, the minister's wife, and an assistant do the work. Both give their services without compensation.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

SIMMS SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Nannie E. Simms.

A small elementary school with 50 pupils in attendance. Conducted by the principal as a means of livelihood. The estimated income of \$300, was derived from tuition. The school was taught in the principal's house.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

MACON COUNTY—OGLETHORPE.

LUMPKIN ACADEMY.

Principal: H. T. Lumpkin.

A small elementary school doing a poor grade of work. There were 20 pupils, taught by the principal. The principal owns 40 acres nearby on which the pupils do some gardening. The support amounting to about \$200, was from donations and tuition. The schoolhouse is rough building, valued at about \$1,000, originally built for a public school; the county aid was recently withdrawn, however.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: October, 1913.

MUSCOGEE COUNTY—COLUMBUS.

PRICE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: T. S. Price.

A small elementary school founded by the principal in 1893 and operated as a private enterprise. There were 121 pupils, all elementary, and three colored teachers. The income of \$1,000 was from

BIBB COUNTY—MACON.

BAPTIST REFORMATORY.

Principal: W. G. Johnson.

A small reform school with 19 inmates and 2 workers. Some are committed to the institution by the courts and some by guardians. The income of about \$1,200 is from donations and is used for salaries and expenses. The plant, estimated value \$12,500, consists of 360 acres of land, one frame building, and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—This institution should not expect support other than from the Baptist Church and fees received from public authorities and guardians.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

GEORGIA COLORED INDUSTRIAL AND ORPHANS' HOME.

Principal: B. J. Bridges.

A very poorly managed orphans' home with 35 children in attendance. The property, valued at \$18,000, consists of several frame buildings in bad repair, 25 acres of land, and meager equipment. It is owned by a board of trustees composed of B. J. Bridges, B. F. Bridges, N. A. Bridges, H. B. Hawes, and P. A. Keith. The principal spends practically all of his time in Atlanta raising money.

Recommendations.—That the institution be reorganized and the ownership and management placed in a responsible board of trustees.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

CLARK COUNTY—ATHENS.

HYMAN LIANA HOME.

Principal: Miss N. N. Hyman.

A small home and school with 30 in attendance. Most of the children are of the poorer classes. The home was founded in 1915 by the principal, who supports the work by soliciting funds. The income is small. The plant consists of a small lot and building donated by the local white Presbyterian church.

Recommendation.—In view of the good public and private school facilities of Athens the condition of the home does not warrant its continuation unless it can be directed by the Presbyterians of the city as a social settlement.

Date of visit: May, 1916.

GLYNN COUNTY—BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK NAVAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Founder: John V. Daniels.

An institution only in name. The founder left Brunswick about 1907 and has since that time solicited for the alleged school. He has never returned; owns no property, and has never taught a pupil. He succeeded in obtaining letters of introduction from some of the most distinguished persons in the United States.

Date of visit: December, 1915.

SUMTER COUNTY—AMERICUS.

MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

Principal: Miss B. E. Battle.

An orphans' home and elementary school. It was founded in 1897 and is owned and controlled by the colored masons of Georgia.

Attendance.—Total, 30; all elementary; 8 were orphans. The pupils' ages ranged from 7 to 17 years.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored women.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to approximately \$1,200, a large part of which was from the colored Masons of Georgia and the remainder from donations. Of the income \$1,000 was expended for salaries and \$200 for running expenses.

Recommendation.—The Masons of Georgia and the local community should supply all necessary funds.

Date of visit: December, 1913.



MAP 13.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.

The circles show the location and the annual income of the more important schools. The shading indicates the percentage of Negroes in the total population.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. Increased efficiency for the elementary school system.
2. The increase of teacher-training facilities: To this end teacher-training courses should be provided in secondary schools, more summer schools should be maintained, and the private schools should cooperate with the State department of education by placing more emphasis on teacher-training courses in accordance with State standards.
3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work the counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.
4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people over 50 per cent rural.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

BOURBON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	11,819	5,642
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,983	951
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$23,554	\$10,389
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$11.87	\$10.92
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4	30.1

The rural population is 66.4 per cent of the total. The number of teachers is 57 in white schools and 31 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,461 white pupils and 812 colored pupils.

The attendance in the public schools is good and the schools are progressive. The city of Paris maintains a fairly good high school. The county, together with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing a central training institution at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK.

BOURBON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. Maggie L. Freeman.

An elementary public school selected as a central institution to provide more advanced training for the colored pupils of the county.

Attendance.—Total, 70; all elementary.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored; male 1, female 2.

Organization.—A nine-grade course is provided, with elementary work throughout the eight grades and a few secondary subjects in the ninth grade. Practice teaching is also given in the ninth grade. The industrial work consists of cooking, sewing, and manual training. Simple instruction is given in gardening and poultry raising.

Industrial: The girls have instruction in cooking the first two years and sewing the last two. Bench and lathe work is provided for the boys.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$18,000. The plant consists of a quarter of an acre of land and an old two-story brick building.¹ The equipment is poor.

CHANDLER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: F. J. Werking.²

A day school of elementary and secondary grade. The work is well done.

The school was founded in 1880 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and it is owned and supervised by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 170; elementary 137, secondary 33. The reported annual enrollment was 197.

Teachers.—Total, 10; white 7, colored 3; male 2, female 8. The teachers are well trained.

Organization.—Elementary: Good work is done in the eight elementary grades.

Secondary: The secondary course includes the usual subjects of the high school with theory and practice teaching in the senior year.

Industrial: Boys have two hours a week in a well-equipped manual-training shop. Girls receive good instruction in sewing. Some provision is also made for cooking.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are controlled by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounts has recently been installed. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5,559
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,559
Value of plant.....	39,000

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$3,292; tuition and fees, \$2,082; donations, \$57; other sources, \$128. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$102, of which \$92 was from shop sales and \$10 from room rent.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,003; teachers' dining hall supplies, \$793; heat, light, and water, \$298; student aid and labor, \$279; equipment, \$230; academic supplies, \$221; repairs, \$221; outside labor, \$141; other purposes, \$475.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,000. The land comprises almost a city block, in a convenient section of the city.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$32,500. There is a large brick building three stories high used for school purposes. The other building, a neat brick structure, is used for teachers' home. The buildings are in good repair and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,500. Of this, \$1,000 was in furniture, \$500 in shop equipment, and \$1,000 in playground apparatus and other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the school continue to develop its teacher-training and industrial facilities and provide space for gardening.³

2. That the work be planned so as to eliminate as much as possible duplication of the work of the city high school.

¹ A new school building is now being erected.

² White.

³ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 19; all colored; male 12, female 7; elementary 3, secondary 5, industrial 4, agricultural 1, music 1, farm foreman 1, matron 1, steward, office worker, and engineer.

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary instruction is given in the six-grade practice school with 41 pupils, and in the three preparatory classes. This work is unsatisfactory and the students are poorly prepared. In the senior "preparatory" class, which corresponds partially to the eighth grade, effort is made to teach algebra, Latin, and rhetoric.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the three-year "normal" course. The course requires: Latin, 2½ years; English, ½; mathematics, 2; elementary science, 1½; history, 1; Bible, ¼; psychology and education, 1; methods and practice teaching, 1; drawing, 2; and physical culture, 1.

Industrial: The catalogue outlines extensive courses in manual training, carpentry, mechanical drawing, printing, and electrical work. The one teacher of woodwork reports a program almost impossible of realization. The electrical work offered is merely incidental to the running of the school's lighting plant. Cooking and sewing are taught by two teachers.

Agriculture: One teacher handles both the classroom recitation and the farm practice. Each class receives some instruction in the theory of agriculture. Six hours a week of farm practice is reported by 18 pupils.

Discipline: The behavior of the boys on the grounds and the condition of their dormitories indicated unsatisfactory discipline.

Financial, 1912-13.—There were no books or records of finances or of property except the president's memoranda. Members of the board of regents claimed that the books had been lost in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction, whose secretary had been employed as bookkeeper for the school. The president reported the following items:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$22,327
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	21,097
Value of plant	156,700

Sources of income: State appropriation, \$13,000; Federal funds, \$8,505; fees, \$439; miscellaneous, \$383; The noneducational receipts amounted to \$9,202, of which \$7,141 was from the boarding department, \$1,729 from the farm, and \$332 from rents.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$13,108; boarding department, \$7,357; farm equipment, \$2,811; repairs, \$1,981; fuel, \$1,481; labor, \$1,145; printing and supplies, \$341; office expenses, \$128; miscellaneous, \$1,945.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$30,000. There are 35 acres in the school site, besides a farm of 265 acres. The land is on the outskirts of the city. Efforts have been made to improve the general appearances. One hundred acres of the farm are well cultivated, and there seems to be an effort to make farm work attractive to the students.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$110,000. Recitation Hall, a two-story brick building, contains chapel, classrooms, and the dean's office; Ladies' Hall, a modern four-story brick building, contains the boarding department, reception rooms and girls' dormitories; Hume Hall is a two-story stone building containing offices and rooms for

Recommendations.—1. That the teacher-training course include adequate provision for theory and practice of gardening, manual training, and household arts.¹

2. That expert advice be obtained to plan the operation of the farm so as to combine the profitable cultivation of the land with educational use of student labor.

Dates of visits: April, 1914; March, 1915; March, 1916.

WARREN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	24,466	6,113
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,671	1,135
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$24,580	\$5,494
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.26	\$4.84
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	9.3	36.6

The rural population is 70 per cent of the total. The number of teachers is 135 in white schools and 35 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,650 white pupils and 835 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate that the public schools are fairly satisfactory. As the city of Bowling Green furnishes a good high school, there seems to be little need for the Cumberland Presbyterian School.

BOWLING GREEN.

BOWLING GREEN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: E. E. Reed.

A small city school offering four years of secondary work with industrial training for girls. The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 42; male 11, female 31. The elementary enrollment was 420.

Teachers.—Secondary, 4; all colored; male 3, female 1. There were 9 teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—Secondary: The usual secondary subjects are offered, including a good course in science. Cooking and sewing are provided for girls.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$10,000. The plant consists of a city lot, an old two-story brick building, and equipment valued at \$750.

BOWLING GREEN ACADEMY.

Principal: R. L. Hyde.

A small school of elementary and secondary grade located a block away from an 11-grade public school. The management is very unsatisfactory.

The school is owned by the Kentucky Branch of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church and supported in part by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. It is supervised by a board of trustees elected by that body.

Attendance.—Total, 61; elementary 45, secondary 16. There were 17 girls boarding at the school. Nine theological pupils were claimed, but none were present on the day of visit. The reported enrollment for the year was 170.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 3, female 4.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$7,000. The plant consists of 20 acres of land, three small two-story frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$500. None of the land is cultivated.

Recommendation.—That the institution be moved to some locality where there is greater need for school facilities.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Besides the Lincoln Institute, described in Shelby County, there are two small independent schools in Kentucky.

LINCOLN COUNTY—McKINNEY.

McKINNEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. M. Bates.

A small elementary school with a six months' term. The teacher is paid by the county. The plant is owned by a board of trustees, the majority of whom are nonresident members who do not supervise the school. The principal solicits money, but neither the size of the plant nor the educational work of the school warrants donations. The reported attendance was 57. The school term had expired on the day of visit. All the teaching is done by one colored woman, who receives a salary of about \$180 a year from the county. No report of money collected by the principal could be obtained. The plant, estimated value \$8,200, consists of about 100 acres of land, a neat two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$700. None of the land is used for agriculture.

Recommendations.—1. That effort be made to have the county take over the entire property and develop the institution into a county training school.

2. That all donations be withheld from the school as a private enterprise.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

PADUCAH.

WEST KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

President: D. H. Anderson.

An elementary day school of doubtful management supported in part by the county. The plant is owned by the principal. There were 16 pupils and one teacher. The principal spends practically all his time soliciting money, raising his own salary in this way. The teacher is paid for six months by the county and for three months by private subscription. The income is approximately \$500. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of a city lot, an unfurnished building, and equipment valued at \$100.

Recommendation.—That the public school be separated from the doubtful private enterprise.¹

Date of visit: April, 1915.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

Of the nine four-year high schools in Kentucky, five are located in counties with important private schools and are discussed in their respective counties. Three of the remaining four are discussed in this summary. The Richmond High School was not visited, but is reported by the State high-school inspector to be a four-year high school with 32 secondary pupils. Only one of the three high schools with a three-year course was visited. This school, the Hopkinsville Colored High School, is described below.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY—HOPKINSVILLE.

HOPKINSVILLE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: E. E. Bobo.

A city school offering three years of secondary work. The large elementary grades are taught in the same building. There were 24 secondary pupils, most of them in the first year. The attendance in elementary grades was about 500. The principal and a colored woman teach the secondary subjects. The plant, estimated value \$10,000, consists of a two-story frame building with good classroom furniture.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

DAVISS COUNTY—OWENSBORO.

OWENSBORO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: A. O. Guthrie.

A city school offering four years of secondary work with industrial training for girls. The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 77; male 25, female 52. The elementary enrollment was 371.

Teachers.—Secondary, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Organization.—English, Latin, and mathematics are taught throughout the secondary course. History is taught three years and physics, physical geography, agriculture, and psychology one year each. Instruction in cooking and sewing is provided. The work is fairly effective.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$23,000. The plant consists of a city lot, a two-story brick building in good repair, and fairly good equipment.

Date of visit: February, 1916.

HENDERSON COUNTY—HENDERSON.

HENDERSON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: H. F. Jones.

A city school with 25 pupils in the four high-school years. The eight elementary grades, with 341 pupils enrolled, are located in the same building. Secondary subjects are taught by three colored teachers. Some instruction in sewing is provided for girls. The plant, estimated value \$40,000, consists of an acre of ground, a two-story brick building, and equipment valued at \$400.

Recommendation.—That manual training and gardening be made a part of the regular course.

Date of visit: February, 1916.

McCRACKEN COUNTY—PADUCAH.

PADUCAH PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. B. F. Prather.

A city school offering four years of secondary work. The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 39; male 13, female 26.

Teachers.—Secondary, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Organization.—The usual secondary subjects are offered with liberal attention to science. The instruction is good. There is no industrial training.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$22,000. The plant consists of a city lot and a two-story brick building in good repair. The equipment is limited to classroom furniture.

Recommendation.—That industrial work be added and gardening made a part of the regular course.

Date of visit: February, 1916.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the schools described above, there are in Louisville several colored missions. The two which are well established are under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian churches in the city and do social settlement work with an excellent corps of Southern white workers. Recently the white Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville established the Sunshine Center Mission to do the same character of work. The Presbyterian missions are as follows:

JEFFERSON COUNTY—LOUISVILLE.

PRESBYTERIAN COLORED MISSIONS.

Superintendent: John Little.¹

Two missions in crowded districts of the city doing work resembling that of an institutional church. They have been developed through the earnest endeavors of the superintendent and his wife, both Southern white people of ability, who have been aided by members of the white churches of Louisville. They are owned and controlled by "the Committee on Colored Evangelization of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of Louisville." Some of the leading white citizens of Louisville have volunteered as Sunday school teachers and instructors of sewing and cooking.

The work was begun in 1898 as a Sunday school mission conducted with the help of students from the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary. The missions provide classes in cooking and sewing, playgrounds, clubs, bathing facilities on week days and Bible classes on Sundays. In addition to the local work for colored children, the superintendent and his wife spend much time in speaking to audiences of Southern white people in behalf of educational and missionary work for colored people.

Financial, 1914-15.—Careful accounts are kept and the financial management is economical. The more important items for the year were:

Income	\$8,481
Expenditures	9,287
Value of property	17,558

Sources of income: Churches in Louisville, \$4,259; individuals in Louisville, \$1,903; individuals outside of Louisville, \$628; Home Mission Committee of Atlanta, \$592; Freedmen's Board of Pittsburgh, \$500; Home Mission Committee of Philadelphia, \$500; churches outside of Louisville, \$99.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$6,278; charitable purposes, \$737; sewing school, \$234; cooking school, \$88; traveling expenses, \$42; bathhouse, \$18; fuel, light, postage, stationery, and other purposes, \$1,890.

Plant.—The plant consists of two city lots, two small, well-kept brick buildings, and equipment valued at \$2,338. A small playground is provided on one of the lots. The equipment consists of furniture and fairly good apparatus for manual training, sewing, and cooking.

Recommendations.—1. That as a type of successful work which Southern communities can do, this movement receive the encouragement of general support as well as increased local aid.

2. That the equipment be increased and funds provided for better trained workers in order that the industrial work may be more effective.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

¹ White.

teacher training, theory and practice of gardening, and simple manual training the course would be well adapted to the needs of the pupils.

Industrial: The pupils work for the school, but very little systematic industrial training is given. The girls receive rudimentary instruction in sewing.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The accounts of the boarding department, farm and students' labor were not clear. As far as could be determined the more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5,754
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4,920
Indebtedness.....	700
Value of plant.....	62,000

Sources of income: Baptist churches, \$3,223; tuition and fees, \$1,085; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$600; Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$500; public school funds, \$318; other sources, \$28. The non-educational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$2,957. No statement of the receipts from the farm was given.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$2,426; new building, \$2,041; salaries, \$1,996; student labor, \$1,387; other expenses, \$27.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$700 represents money due for equipment and supplies.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$10,000. The school owns 90 acres of land, a small part of which is used for campus; the remainder is under cultivation. The campus is neat and orderly.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$50,000. There are three 2-story brick buildings and two 2-story frame buildings, besides several cottages and smaller structures. The buildings present a fairly good appearance.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,000. Most of the equipment is furniture for classrooms and dormitories. There is a little farm equipment, but no shop equipment or scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That teacher training have a larger place in the program of the school.

2. That the trustees endeavor to obtain funds with which to introduce the theory and practice of gardening, and instruction in cooking, sewing and manual training.¹

3. That a closer alliance be formed with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, so that the future of the institution may be assured.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; March, 1915; March, 1916.

CALCASIEU PARISH.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	45,884	16,562
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	10,012	3,211
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$169,459	\$8,190
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in parish.....	\$16.93	\$2.55
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11.1	39.8

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

NEW IBERIA.

HOWE INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. Henderson.

A well-managed elementary school with a few secondary pupils. It was founded by the local Baptist association and is owned by an incorporated board of trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 135; male 71, female 64; boarders, 32. The reported enrollment for the year was 175. Nine grades are taught.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 1, female 4. The instruction covers nine grades, with a little work in sewing and gardening for pupils over 12 years of age.

Financial, 1912-13.—The finances seemed to be fairly well managed but complete accounts are not kept. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$2, 100
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	2, 100
Indebtedness	950
Value of plant	14, 000

Sources of income: Baptist Association, \$1,200; tuition and fees, \$900. The non-educational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,500.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,500; boarding department, \$1,000; other expenses, \$600.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The school owns 8 acres of land within the town limits.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$11,000. There are two brick buildings in fairly good condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. Practically all the equipment is in furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendation.—That the work be developed as a parish training school with provision for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

Date of visit: February, 1914.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910	4, 814	13, 971
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910	1, 035	3, 436
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12	\$22, 558	\$3, 554
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14, parish	\$21. 80	\$1. 03
Percentage illiterate, 1910	4. 4	59. 6

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public school term is 8.3 months for white pupils and 4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 43 in white schools and 46 in colored schools. The average attendance is 794 white pupils and 1,315 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for increased public school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. In order to provide facilities for more advanced training than can be obtained in the rural schools, a central institution is being developed at Bastrop. The parish board, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, supports the school.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

of the city. While the inadequacy of the public school facilities has made necessary the equipment of private schools, there has been much duplication of effort and a lack of provision for industrial training. Fortunately several changes have recently occurred which tend to eliminate duplication. The plant of Leland University has recently been sold and it is now planned to rebuild the institution in a more needy section of the State. Southern University, largely maintained by Federal funds, has also been sold and a new plant erected in a rural community near Baton Rouge. The plant formerly occupied by Southern University was purchased by Mother Drexel and is now used for a Catholic day school. The Gaudet Industrial School is an effective small school giving some industrial training. The Freedmen's Aid Society, which owns New Orleans University, is considering the removal of the institution to another part of the State. These changes would leave Straight University to cooperate with the public authorities in supplying industrial, secondary, and collegiate education to the colored youth of New Orleans, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi.

THE COLORED INDUSTRIAL HOME AND SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. F. J. Gaudet.

A small elementary school with good industrial and gardening work. Special provision is made for waifs and orphans.

The school was founded in 1900 by the principal and is owned and controlled by a board of colored directors representing the Colored Industrial Home and School Association. The city makes appropriations to the work and aids in its supervision.

Attendance.—Total, 52; all elementary; male 23, female 29. All pupils board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 11; all colored; male 3, female 8; grades 7, industrial 3, and the principal.

Organization.—Practically all the pupils are below the fifth grade. The industrial work consists of chair caning, housework, sewing, and cooking for girls, and simple work in wood and iron for boys. Pupils of both sexes are required to cultivate the farm and garden.

Financial, 1913-14.—The books are audited monthly and the business management is economical. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.	\$2, 135
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.	1, 861
Indebtedness.	4, 923
Value of plant.	89, 700

Sources of income: Orleans Parish, \$1,200; donations, \$655; Jeanes Fund, \$280. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$837, of which \$436 was from the boarding department and \$401 from the farm and garden.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,060; repairs, \$200; farm and garden expenses, \$180; supplies for industrial department, \$58; other expenses, including supplies for boarding department, \$1,200.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$2,700 was in mortgages, \$1,849 in back salaries, and \$374 in current accounts payable for equipment and supplies.

School property: The property consists of \$275,000 in the plant and \$125,000 in endowment funds.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$240,000. The land comprises 10 acres on St. Charles Avenue in one of the most beautiful residence sections of the city. The campus is poorly kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$32,000. There are two 4-story brick buildings, a small frame building used for manual training, and a barn.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,000. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories, a small museum and library, and a few machines and tools for the manual training shop.

Recommendations.—1. That the plan to place the institution under the supervision of the American Baptist Home Mission Society be encouraged.

2. That the school be moved to some central location in Louisiana.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE.

President: C. M. Melden.¹

A secondary school with large elementary enrollment and a few pupils in college subjects. The present management is progressive but handicapped by lack of funds and by the location of the school. Peck Home, for girls, is maintained in connection with the university.

The school was founded in 1873 by the Freedmen's Aid Society. It is owned and controlled by the society and has a local board of trustees which acts in an advisory capacity.

Attendance.—Total, 432; elementary 298, secondary 125, college 9. Of the secondary and college pupils 46 were male and 88 female. There were 47 boarders. Of those reporting home address, 73 were from New Orleans, 45 from other parts of Louisiana, and 16 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 557.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 18;² white 9, colored 9; male 6, female 12; academic 16, music 1, commercial 1.

Organization.—The curriculum is based on the course outlined by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Elementary: The six upper elementary grades are well taught. Instruction in sewing is begun in the fourth grade and cooking in the seventh.

Secondary: The secondary work is divided into two courses, the "college-preparatory" course with 41 pupils and the "normal" course with 84 pupils. The "college-preparatory" course includes: Latin, 4 years; French, 2; mathematics, 3; English, 3½; elementary science, 2½; history, 1½; Bible, ½; and civics, ¼. The "normal" course comprises: Latin, 2 years; English, 3; mathematics, 3; elementary science, 2½; history, 1; psychology and education, 2. A small amount of time is given to practice teaching, music, physiology, agriculture, manual training, cooking, and sewing. The limited amount of time given to these subjects is explained by the large amount

¹ White.

² Not including Peck Home workers.

Organization.—The girls who board in the home receive training in household care, cooking, sewing, and gardening, and attend academic classes at New Orleans University. Instruction in cooking, sewing, and gardening is also provided for the girls in New Orleans University.

Financial, 1914-15.—The finances are carefully supervised by the home office in Cincinnati. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3, 171
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3, 171
Indebtedness.....	2, 700
Value of plant.....	45, 000

Sources of income: Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$2,916; Phelps-Stokes Fund for gardening, \$200; other sources, \$55. The noneducational receipts were from board and room rent and amounted to \$890.

Items of expenditure: Supplies, \$1,207; salaries, \$992; light, fuel, and sundries, \$967; domestic science equipment, \$455; traveling expenses, \$240; expenses of school garden, \$200.

Plant.—The plant consists of half a city block, a well constructed three-story brick building, and equipment valued at \$3,000. The plant is clean and well kept throughout.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and made a vital part of New Orleans University.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

STRAIGHT COLLEGE.

President: E. M. Stevens.¹

A well-managed secondary school with a large elementary enrollment and few pupils in college classes. Considerable attention is given to teacher training. About one-fourth of the pupils above elementary grades board at the school. A night school is maintained.

The institution was founded in 1869 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and it is owned and supported by that body. It has an independent board of trustees which acts in an advisory capacity.

Attendance.—Total, 578; elementary 364, secondary 203, collegiate 11. Of the pupils above elementary grades 70 were boys and 144 were girls; 53 were boarders. Of those reporting home address 142 were from New Orleans, 50 from other places in Louisiana, and 22 from other States; 34 were from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 758.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 30; white 17, colored 13; male 13, female 17; grades 8, academic 9, girls' industries 2, boys' industries 2, music 3, commercial 1, matrons 2, other workers 3. In addition there are 3 student workers in the night school.

Organization.—Elementary: The eight elementary grades are well taught.

Secondary: The course is so arranged that a student has the choice of four groups of electives—college preparatory, teacher training or "normal," commercial, and manual training. The college preparatory course enrolled 103 pupils; teacher training, 23;

¹ White.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$20,000. The equipment consists of good furniture for classrooms and dormitories, limited laboratory facilities, and ample tools and machinery for industrial work.

Recommendations.—1. That effort be made to have the city provide for the large elementary enrollment so that this institution may devote its energies to teacher-training and industrial courses.

2. That the industrial courses and gardening be related to the homes in the city and suburbs.¹

3. That the effort to maintain college classes be not allowed to hamper the development of secondary courses adapted to the needs of the pupils.

Dates of visits: January, 1914; March, 1915.

RAPIDES PARISH.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	22, 991	21, 445
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	5, 234	5, 258
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$81, 270. 39	\$5, 890
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in parish.....	\$15. 53	\$1. 12
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	7. 0	46. 7

The rural population is 74.7 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 7.3 months for white pupils and 4.6 months for colored. The number of teachers is 153 in white schools and 39 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,712 white pupils and 1,626 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a serious need for increased public-school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened.

ALEXANDRIA.

The city of Alexandria provides one elementary public school for colored people. Although this school is progressive and does good work, it is inadequate to meet the needs of the 1,255 colored children 6 to 14 years of age. Three private day schools with an aggregate attendance of 328 pupils are operated. Two of these are Baptist schools and one Catholic. The Central Louisiana Academy should be maintained only so long as the public schools are inadequate. The other Baptist school is of minor educational value to the community. The Catholic parish school is described in the summary of small Catholic schools for the State. Though the Lampton Literary and Industrial Institute, on the outskirts of the town, was planned as a State school for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, it is of little educational value. Unless its support can be materially increased and its management reorganized so that it can provide facilities for supplementing the very limited training of the public schools, it should be discontinued.

LAMPTON LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

President: G. R. Campbell.

A poorly organized elementary school with a few secondary pupils. The catalogue outlines elaborate college, law, and theological courses, but there were no pupils taking these courses at the time the school was visited.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

CONVERSE.

THE SABINE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Acting principal: Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs.

An elementary school with small secondary enrollment. The school is rendering good service in a rural community. Though the equipment is poor, genuine industrial training is provided. The school was founded in 1903 and the property has since been turned over to the parish school board on a five-year lease from the trustees. It receives appropriations from the Slater Fund.

Attendance.—Total, 168; elementary 137, secondary 31; boarders, 40.

Teachers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 5, female 3.

Organization.—The eight elementary grades are fairly well taught. The four-year "normal" course includes elementary and secondary subjects, with a little teacher-training. The girls have instruction in millinery, sewing, and cooking, and the boys devote some time to practical farming and manual training in wood.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined, the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3,311
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,189
Value of plant.....	11,400

Sources of income: Donations, \$1,586; parish, \$825; Slater Board, \$500; tuition, \$400. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and farm, and amounted to \$2,423.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,136; supplies for boarding department and farm, \$2,029; student labor, \$247; other expenses, \$200.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,500. The school owns 45 acres of good farm land 8 miles from Converse.

Buildings:¹ Estimated value, \$4,300. There are three buildings. One contains the classrooms and boys' dormitory, another is the girls' dormitory, and the third is a small cottage for domestic science. All the buildings are of rough frame construction, but well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,600. Of this, \$1,000 is in live stock and farm tools, and \$600 in furniture and school equipment.

Recommendation.—That increased provision be made for teacher-training, theory and practice of gardening, and simple industrial training.²

Date of visit: March, 1914.

ST. MARY PARISH.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	18,034	21,266
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,240	4,546
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$43,190.90	\$3,285
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in parish.....	\$10.19	\$0.72
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	20.7	48.6

¹ Since date of visit a boys' dormitory has been built and additional land purchased.

² See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

\$353; supplies for academic department, \$299; outside labor, \$56. The net deficit for the year was \$637.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$40,000. The land comprises 1,100 acres, of which 400 acres are cleared and 700 in swamp. The cleared land is of little educational value. The swamp land can not be utilized for any purpose without extensive drainage.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$15,000. There are two large frame buildings used for dormitories and classrooms. An old brick structure, built as a sugar house in 1850, has been remodeled and is now used for classrooms. A small brick library has been built recently. The three shops are small frame structures. The dormitories are in fairly good condition throughout. The other buildings are in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. Most of the equipment is in furniture for dormitories and classrooms.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be thoroughly reorganized in administration and equipment so that it may fulfill its claims as an industrial and teacher-training school.

2. That the public authorities be urged to provide school facilities for the large elementary enrollment of the school.

3. That the energies of the school be centered on the higher elementary grades and on the normal course.

Date of visit: February, 1914; March, 1915.

BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

In addition to Coleman College, which is aided by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Leland University, which is privately endowed, there are 21 Baptist schools reported in Louisiana. Of these, 3 were considered important enough to discuss in the parish summaries, 13 others were visited and are discussed below, and the 5 which were not visited are listed at the end of this summary. From the struggle for existence which many of these schools have it is evident that 22 is too large a number for the Baptists to maintain efficiently. The work would be strengthened if the money now spent on the smaller schools could be concentrated on Coleman College, Leland University, Howe Institute, Mansfield Academy, and one or two other institutions.

AVOYELLES PARISH—BUNKIE.

BUNKIE ACADEMY.

Principal: A. J. Willis.

A poorly equipped elementary school doing low-grade work. It is owned by a Baptist Association. Of the 90 pupils in attendance, 40 were below the third grade, 5 were boarders. Two teachers are employed for eight months and two for four months. All are colored. The income amounted to approximately \$596, about half of which was from the Baptist Association and the remainder from tuition. Practically all of the income was used for salaries. The plant, estimated value \$1,000, consists of a town lot, a dilapidated two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$50.

Recommendation.—In view of the inadequate public-school facilities the Baptist Association should endeavor to have this school combined with the public school.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

There were 150 pupils in the nine grades and 4 teachers, the principal and 3 women, all colored. Some instruction is provided in sewing, millinery, and farming.

The income amounted to approximately \$900, of which \$350 was from tuition, \$300 from the Baptist Association, and \$250 from contributions. The expenditures amounted to \$1,075, of which \$940 was for salaries and \$135 for running expenses. The plant, estimated value \$8,000, consists of 60 acres of land, a neat frame building, three small cottages, and equipment valued at \$500. A large portion of the land is cultivated by the school with student labor.

Recommendation.—That the trustees endeavor to have the parish aid in developing the institution into a parish training school.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

LINCOLN PARISH—GRAMBLING.

ALLEN GREEN NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: D. F. Ross.

A poorly managed elementary school. It was founded in 1902 by a stock company as a business enterprise and operated as such until 1905, when the Liberty Hill Baptist Association acquired possession. It is now owned and controlled by that association. The public school with 300 pupils is taught in a building owned by the school.

Attendance.—Total, 50; all elementary. About half of those in attendance were boarding pupils. Cooking, sewing, and agriculture are reported, but very little is done in any of these branches.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored; the principal, his wife, and one assistant.

Financial, 1913-14.—No statement of finances could be obtained. The income was apparently about \$1,800—\$1,000 from the association and \$800 from tuition. The boarding department is operated by the president and was said to be self-sustaining.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$4,000. The plant consists of 25 acres of land, 2 two-story frame buildings, and furniture and equipment valued at \$500.

Recommendation.—That this school be combined with the other schools of the community in an effort to develop a parish training school.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

LINCOLN PARISH—RUSTON.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: I. S. Powell.

An elementary school owned by the Baptist Association and supported by the association and the parish. The 172 pupils are in 10 grades, with 3 colored teachers. No industrial work is done. The income amounted to approximately \$1,525, of which \$675 was from the parish, \$360 from tuition, \$340 from the Baptist Association, and \$150 from other sources. Of the income \$1,120 was expended for salaries and \$380 for other purposes. The plant, estimated value \$4,000, consists of a town lot, a frame building, and equipment valued at \$500.

Recommendation.—That the Association endeavor to have the parish assume complete responsibility for the school.

Date of visit: April, 1914.

OUACHITA PARISH—MONROE.

MONROE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: M. G. Foster.

An elementary day school doing low-grade work. It is owned by the local Baptist Association. The 106 pupils were in nine grades. There were 3 teachers, all colored.

The income amounted to approximately \$1,200, of which \$850 was from tuition, and \$350 from the Baptist Association. Of the income \$1,040 was expended for salaries and \$160 for other purposes. The plant, estimated value \$2,500, consists of three lots, two rough frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$300. The buildings were dirty and in poor repair.

Recommendation.—In view of the public-school facilities in Monroe this school should be combined with one of the larger Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

Of the income \$725 was expended for salaries and \$150 for repairs. The plant, estimated value \$4,000, consists of 31 acres of land, a two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$400. The building is poorly constructed and in bad condition.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

OTHER BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

Five other Baptist schools were reported but not visited. Evidence indicates that they are not of sufficient importance to justify description in this report. The list is as follows:

County.	Town.	School.
Claiborne.	Haynesville.	Haynesville School.
Rapides.	Cheneyville.	Cheneyville Academy.
Sabine.	Pleasant Hill.	Pleasant Hill High School.
Union.	Downsville.	Center High School.
Union.	Lillie.	Lillie High School.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are in Louisiana 24 Catholic parish schools. Except for one or two large institutions in New Orleans, these are small elementary schools. Since the Louisiana schools were visited, Mother Catherine Drexel has purchased the large plant in New Orleans formerly used by the Southern University. This school, now called St. Francis Xavier's School, has a reported enrollment of 350 and a teaching force of 17. The religious interest is strong in all of these parish schools. The principal facts as reported are listed herewith:

Parish.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Arcadia.	Crowley.	St. Michael's School.	145	3
Assumption.	Klotzville.	St. Mary's School.	56	1
Avoyelles.	Mansura.	St. Paul's School.	185	2
Iberia.	Delcambre.	Our Lady of the Lake School.	35	1
Iberville.	Plaquemine.	St. Augustine's School	42	1
Jefferson.	Gretna.	St. Joseph's School.	60	1
La Fayette.	La Fayette.	St. Joseph's School.	315	7
Natchitoches.	Campti.	Sacred Heart School.	65	2
Natchitoches.	Natchitoches.	St. Joseph's School.	75	2
Natchitoches.	Isle Brevelle.	St. Joseph's School.	278	5
Orleans.	New Orleans.	St. Dominic's School.	150	3
Orleans.	New Orleans.	St. Catherine's School.	350	8
Orleans.	New Orleans.	St. Michael's School.	40	1
Orleans.	New Orleans.	St. Maurice's School.	65	2
Plaquemine.	Bertranneville.	St. Benedict's School.	59	1
Rapides.	Alexandria.	St. James' School.	142	3
St. Landry.	Arnaudville.	St. John Francis Regis School.	29	2
St. Landry.	Grand Coteau.	Sacred Heart School.	180	6
St. Landry.	Opelousas.	St. Joseph's Convent School.	180	3
St. Landry.	Opelousas.	St. Joseph's Industrial College.	78	2
St. Mary.	Charenton.	St. Peter Claver's School.	42	2
St. Martin.	Breaux Bridge.	St. Anthony's School.	125	3
St. Tammany.	Mandeville.	Holy Family School.	29	2
St. Tammany.	Madisonville.	St. Francis Xavier's School.	102	3

CALCASIEU PARISH—LAKE CHARLES.

PEOPLE'S NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: D. R. Hutton.

A small elementary school operated privately by the principal. About 150 pupils are taught in 11 grades by the principal and three colored women. All the work is elementary. The class rooms are crowded and the equipment poor. The finances are controlled by the principal, who declined to give the exact items. The plant, estimated value \$2,250, consisted of a town lot, an old frame building, and equipment valued at \$250.

Recommendation.—That the school shall not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

FRANKLIN—WINNSBORO.

WINNSBORO COLORED INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. W. Hunter.

A small elementary school. It is the only school for colored people in the community. It was founded in 1905 by the colored people and for a while received aid from the parish and the Jeanes Fund. The 75 pupils were taught by the principal and a woman assistant. A few pupils board at the school. The only industrial work is a little sewing. The income, amounting to approximately \$450, was from tuition and benefit entertainments. The plant, estimated value \$5,000, consists of 30 acres of land, a large two-story building, poorly constructed and in bad repair, and equipment valued at \$200.

Recommendation.—That the colored people endeavor to have the parish aid this worthy school.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

LINCOLN PARISH—GRAMBLING.

NORTH LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: C. P. Adams.

A school of elementary grade in a needy rural community. The plant and equipment are crude. The management has not been effective. The school was founded by the principal in 1905 and turned over to the parish in 1915.

Attendance.—Total, 110; all elementary. A few pupils board at the school. The industrial training consists of a little cooking, sewing, and woodwork. Some of the pupils assist in the cultivation of the land.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4.

Financial, 1912-13.—No books were kept. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,550
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,550
Value of plant.....	5,687

Sources of income: Donations, \$1,000; tuition, \$450; Lincoln Parish, \$100. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,486, of which \$950 was from the boarding department and \$536 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,700; other expenses, \$336.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$3,000. The school owns 200 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are cultivated and 4 acres used for campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$1,500. The main building is a poorly built two-story frame structure. There are two very small buildings, used for shop and boys' dormitory. The buildings are poorly kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,187. Of this \$687 was in farm implements and live stock, \$350 in shop equipment, and \$300 in furniture.

Recommendation.—That the administration be made more effective and the institution developed into a parish training school.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; February, 1915. Facts verified, 1916.

Teachers.—Total, 4; white 2, colored 2. One of the white women spends part of the summer in appealing for funds in the North.

Finances and plant.—The estimated annual income of about \$1,000 is from donations and tuition. The plant consists of two frame buildings, valued at \$2,500. The buildings are in need of repair.

Recommendation.—That the trustees of the institutions and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Blundon prevail upon them to combine the two institutions and reorganize the work on a sound business and educational basis. Further support to the institutions should be given only on this condition.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

ORLEANS PARISH—NEW ORLEANS.

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL AND NURSE-TRAINING SCHOOL.

Superintendent: R. T. Fuller.¹

A well-managed hospital and nurse-training school. The buildings have recently been put in good condition and equipped with modern conveniences. The hospital building has capacity for 59 patients. There are 27 nurses in attendance. The income in 1914-15 was approximately \$12,000, of which \$6,400 was from hospital charges and \$3,400 from the Freedmen's Aid Society. Tuition fees and endowment constituted the other sources of income.

Property.—Estimated value, \$97,000. Of this, \$50,000 was in endowment. The plant consists of a large lot and three buildings, valued at \$40,000, together with equipment and furniture valued at \$7,000. An old three-story brick residence is used for the dean's office and home, and for classrooms. The hospital building and the nurses' home are frame structures. The hospital equipment is valued at \$5,000.

Recommendation.—That the institution receive more liberal financial support.

¹ White.

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 9.25 months for white pupils and 6.5 months for the colored. The number of teachers is 135 in white schools and 40 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,413 white pupils and 1,217 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for increased school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. With reorganization and additional boarding facilities, the Maryland Normal School at Bowie would provide a central institution for the surrounding counties, where pupils might board and supplement the training given in the rural schools. The Croome Settlement School is very small, and unless its support can be materially increased it will be of little value to the community. The House of Reformation for Colored Boys is described in the summary of special institutions for Maryland.

BOWIE.

MARYLAND NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President: D. S. S. Goodloe.

A small school of secondary grade with a few elementary pupils. The boys devote much time to farm labor, but the work is of little educational value. The small attendance is due to the inadequate dormitory facilities and is not proportionate to the income and value of the plant.

The school was founded in 1911 by the State of Maryland as Normal School No. 3, and is controlled by the State board of education. Practically all its support comes from the State.

Attendance.—Total, 50; elementary 12, secondary 38; male 19, female 31. Nearly all the pupils board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 5, female 3; academic 5, domestic science 1, matron 1, and superintendent.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary class has arithmetic, grammar, spelling, reading, and history.

Secondary: The three-year secondary course includes: Latin, 2 years; mathematics, 2; English, 4; elementary science, 2; physiology, pedagogy, and history of education. History may be substituted for the second year of Latin.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances of the school are controlled by the State board of education, and no records other than the president's memoranda are kept at the school. According to the annual report of the State board the more important items, excluding the boarding department, which is conducted privately by the president, were:

Income.....	\$8,053
Expenditures.....	8,003
Value of plant.....	33,500

Sources of income: State appropriations \$7,167; tuition and fees, \$865; other sources, \$21.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$2,800; student labor, \$1,562; furniture and school supplies, \$725; farm implements and supplies, \$704; fuel and light, \$464; repairs, \$459; farm labor, \$457; discount and interest, \$225; expenses of practice school,

The school was founded in 1886 as a branch of Morgan College, and is owned by the trustees of that institution. It receives aid from the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As the "Eastern Branch of the Maryland Agricultural College" it receives part of the Federal land-grant appropriation for agricultural and mechanical education.

Attendance.—Total, 123; elementary 38, secondary 85; male 51, female 72; boarders, 80. The reported enrollment for the year was 159.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; all colored; male 8, female 4; academic 9; girls' industries 2, agriculture 1. Three of the academic teachers give part time to boys' industries.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is done in the seventh and eighth grades.

Secondary: The secondary courses are given in two groups, "normal" with 63 pupils and "college preparatory" with 22. The chief difference in the courses is the inclusion of Latin in the college preparatory. Both courses include elementary subjects in the first year. Both give the student a complex schedule, including a large number of subjects studied only two or three hours a week. These subjects are well selected, but the short time allotment weakens the value of the work. The senior year provides some teacher training. The organization is now being simplified.

Industrial: All secondary pupils are required to take 20 periods a week in industries. The industries are carpentry with 18 pupils, blacksmithing with 12, printing with 6. The industrial equipment is fairly good. All the work is classed as manual training. One teacher and a part-time assistant instruct the girls in sewing and cooking. The equipment, hitherto inadequate, is being rapidly improved.

Agriculture: One teacher handles both the theory and practice of agriculture. The normal students take botany in the second year and agriculture in the fourth year. At the time the school was visited 12 pupils were specializing in agriculture and cultivated garden plots.

Summer school: The summer courses are arranged for the improvement of rural teachers. The attendance in 1915 was 35.

Financial, 1913-14.—All accounts, except those for the boarding department, are kept by the president of the Morgan College Corporation in Baltimore. The principal at the school keeps the records of the boarding department and reports semiannually to the president. The more important financial items for 1913-14 were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$15,528
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	14,245
Value of plant	44,950

Sources of income: Federal funds, \$10,000; balance of Federal funds from previous year, \$887; tuition and fees, \$2,584; Morgan College Corporation for current expenses and scholarship, \$1,000; other sources, \$1,057. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$7,676, of which \$6,638 was from the boarding department and \$1,038 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$7,762; material and labor in boarding department, \$6,450; scientific apparatus and machinery, \$3,424; farm labor, \$1,159; light and heat, \$1,094; library and text books, \$545; furniture, \$342; taxes and insurance, \$318; farm

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

The Catholic work in Maryland includes several parochial schools and the St. Joseph's Seminary and Epiphany Apostolic College for training white priests for mission work among the colored people. The latter institution serves as a preparatory school, while the former school gives courses of college grade. This institution is unique in that it has for its primary object the preparation of white church workers for ministering to the colored people. The number of seminarians is 29 and the number of workers is 7. The parish schools in Baltimore have large enrollments. The religious interest is strong in all these schools. The following is a list of the Catholic schools:

County.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Baltimore City.	Baltimore.	St. Augustine's School.	170	5
Baltimore City.	Baltimore.	St. Barnabas, school.	200	4
Baltimore City.	Baltimore.	St. Cyprian's School.	360	8
Charles.	Bryantown.	St. Mary's School.	158	3

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

There are three small independent schools in Maryland. Two of these are maintained for private gain and the third is of only slight educational value.

HARFORD COUNTY—BELCAMP.

BUSH DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: S. Thomas Bivins.

The school had no pupils in 1914-15, but the principal was still soliciting money. In 1913-14 there were two teachers and the average attendance did not exceed 10 pupils. All the work was elementary. Mattress making and upholstering were the only industrial work. The reported income was \$185, of which \$157 was from donations and \$28 from other sources. The plant, consisting of an acre of land and an old frame building, is rented for \$15 per month.

Recommendation.—That donations be withheld.

Date of visit: August, 1915.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY—CROOME.

CROOME SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Susie Willes.¹

A small elementary school owned and controlled by the principal, a white woman of the community, and taught by a well-trained colored woman. There were 28 pupils in attendance, all below the seventh grade. The school is taught in one room of a frame dwelling, in which the teacher and her family live. Two or three hours a week are devoted to sewing. The income in 1913-14 was \$1,200, practically all of which was from donations. The plant, estimated value \$750, consists of an acre of land, the house used by the teacher, and meager equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be turned over to the public authorities or to a board of trustees.

2. That the vacant space about the building be used to teach gardening.

Date of visit: October, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

¹ White.

Organization.—The younger girls have two hours a day in school, and the older girls one hour a day. The remainder of the day is spent in making overalls for a near-by factory. This work is done with good equipment under the supervision of four employees of the home. A fairly good outdoor playground is provided, but the indoor recreation space is inadequate. As no placing-out officer is employed, girls have to remain in the institution until they become of age.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$13,670, of which \$6,260 was from the city of Baltimore, \$4,877 from the workrooms, \$2,500 from the State, and \$33 from other sources. There was a balance on hand of \$6,180 from the previous year. The expenditures amounted to \$15,125, of which \$4,597 was for boarding supplies, \$3,871 for salaries, \$1,749 for improvements and repairs, \$1,336 for fuel, light, and power, \$931 for "dry goods" and shoes, and \$2,642 for other expenses. The unexpended balance amounted to \$4,724.

The indebtedness amounted to \$4,000, which was borrowed the year before and secured by a mortgage on part of the school property.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$35,000. The plant consists of lot, two large buildings, one of which is of brick, and equipment valued at \$2,000.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be reorganized according to the standards of modern reform schools.

2. That additional recreation space be provided.
3. That effort be made to diversify the industrial work.
4. That a parole system be adopted and a placing-out officer provided.

Date of visit: April, 1916.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY—CHELTENHAM.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION FOR COLORED BOYS.

Superintendent: John B. Pyles.¹

A reform school for colored boys with a large corps of workers and excellent equipment. It was founded in 1872 by a bequest from Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore. The government of the institution is vested in an incorporated association, 12 of whose directors are chosen by the association, two by the State of Maryland, and two by the city of Baltimore.

Attendance.—Total, 326; all male. The institution is somewhat crowded since it was built to accommodate only 300. In addition to the number present in the institution there are about 300 on furlough or working outside under contracts made with the managers.

Boys are received by commitment from the juvenile courts of Baltimore and the counties of Maryland. Neglected children, and those convicted of incorrigibility, larceny, and vagrancy form a large portion of the number admitted. Though the age of admission is from 10 to 16, a few exceptions are made.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 30; white 27, colored 3; male 28, female 2; executive 4, teachers 6, night watchmen 6, industries 4, farm 2, nurse 1, other workers 7.

Organization.—Elementary: The boys are divided, according to size, among six houses. They have one-half day of school work and a half day of industrial work. The work is elementary and includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and history.

Industrial: All boys are assigned for a half day to one of the industries. The work is practical rather than educational in its aim and organization; it includes broom making, shoemaking, tailoring, and agriculture. The broom factory is leased to a private concern and the labor of the boys is done under the direction of one of the teaching force. The shoes and uniforms of the boys are made in the shops and much of the produce used in the dining room is raised on the farm.

Placing out: A placing-out officer gives full time to the investigation of homes, making contracts, and collecting money due on contracts. The merit system prevails and when a boy has made his required number of "merits" he is eligible for parole. Some are returned to their parents, but many are placed out to work in homes. In such cases the contract is made by the institution and the wages paid are kept to the credit of the boy and turned over to him when he becomes of age. In this way some boys have from \$150 to \$300 with which to start life when they leave the care of the institution.

¹ White.

Financial, 1915.—The books are carefully kept in accordance with a good system. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$43,444
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	43,310
Indebtedness.....	6,500
Value of plant.....	285,000

Sources of income: City of Baltimore, \$25,159; State of Maryland, \$15,000; other sources, \$3,285. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,670, of which \$2,340 was from the shops and \$2,330 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Material and supplies, \$22,555; teachers' salaries, \$18,400; repairs, \$3,000; fuel, light, and water, \$2,650; traveling expenses, \$350; other expenses, \$1,025.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$60,000. The land comprises 1,250 acres, of which 700 are cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$175,000. There are nine well constructed brick buildings and six frame structures of varying sizes. The grounds and buildings are clean and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$50,000. The school owns a large amount of live stock and farm implements, machinery for shops, and good furniture and equipment for the buildings.

Recommendations.—1. That as soon as possible the plan to provide a separate school building for all the boys be carried out and that the school work be organized to conform more closely to modern standards in reform schools.

2. That the supervision given to boys working outside the institution be increased by the provision of more placing-out officers.

3. That a system of supervision be developed so that the staff of night watchmen may be reduced.

Date of visit: March, 1916.

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The entire population is rural. The number of teachers is 44 in white schools and 49 in colored schools. The average attendance is 738 white pupils and 2,513 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels among the rural schools aiding the teachers to do industrial work and to extend the influence of their school into the community.

ALCORN.

ALCORN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

President: L. J. Rowan.¹

A school of secondary grade with over two-thirds of its pupils enrolled in the elementary department. The large industrial and agricultural equipment is not adequately used.

The school site, formerly owned by "Oakland College," an institution maintained by southern Presbyterians for white students, was purchased by the State in 1871. In 1878 the institution received its charter and present name. As the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical School it is owned by the State and supported largely by the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. Control is vested in a board of nine trustees, consisting of the governor and other white men appointed by him.

Attendance.—Total, 484; elementary 337, secondary 147. Of the 199 pupils above the seventh grade, 136 were male and 63 female; 179 were boarders. All but 10 were from Mississippi. The reported enrollment for the year was 577.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 24; all colored; male 20, female 4; academic 11, agriculture 5, industrial 6, matron and nurse. The majority of the industrial teachers have one or two classes in addition to their regular work. The number of the teachers trained at Alcorn is entirely too large.² Of 18 teachers reporting previous training, 5 have never attended any other school, while 7 received the larger part of their training at Alcorn and have supplemented it only by attending summer schools.

Organization.—Classroom work is done in the forenoon and industrial work from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

Elementary: The elementary work is done in the three upper elementary grades and in the first grade of the so-called preparatory department.

Secondary: The second year of the preparatory department and the four years of the so-called college constitute a fairly good high-school course. The subjects are: Latin, 1 year; English, 2½; mathematics, 2½; elementary science, 5; physical geography, ½; history and civics, 2½; sociology and economics, 1¼; psychology, 1; education, ¼; ethics, ½; bookkeeping, ½. An additional year of Latin is elected by 15 pupils. The variety of courses attempted in these subjects limits the time allowed to each and affects especially psychology and other teacher-training subjects. Practice teaching is omitted from the regular program of the secondary students.

¹ Elected since date of visit.

² President Rowan states that this policy has now been changed.

UTICA INSTITUTE.

UTICA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: W. H. Holtzclaw.

An elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It is located in a rural community and has done much good work in the county. The agricultural and industrial departments are undergoing needed reorganization.

The institution was founded in 1903 by the principal, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. It is owned and controlled by a board of influential northern and southern men.

Attendance.—Total, 317; male 114, female 203; boarders 241.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 27; all colored; male 10, female 17; academic 12, boys' industries 4, girls' industries 1, agriculture 1, matrons 3, office and other workers 6.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is done in the first eight years, which are divided into "primary," "preparatory," and "junior" classes. A night school is provided for the pupils of the lower grades who work for the school during the day.

Secondary: The three-year "normal" course offers secondary work. The course includes: Mathematics, 3 years; English, 2; agriculture, 1; history and civics, 2; elementary science, 3; bookkeeping, 1; economics, 1; and education, 2.

Industrial: Each pupil spends a day and a half a week in industrial course. Carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, and printing are provided for boys; sewing, millinery, housekeeping, cooking, mattress making, and printing for girls. A simple course in the care of the sick is taken by a few girls. The industrial instruction is now being centralized on the more important trades.

Agriculture: Considerable provision is made for instruction in agriculture, but sufficient emphasis has not been given to the educational side. Influence is exerted on the agriculture of the community through extension work.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are carefully kept and a printed report of receipts and disbursements is submitted by the principal and treasurer to the board of trustees at the end of each year. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$19, 499
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	19, 375
Indebtedness.....	6, 019
Value of property.....	160, 180

Sources of income: General donations, \$16,893; tuition and fees, \$510; colored people of Mississippi, \$365; endowment, \$319; Slater Fund, \$300; county funds, \$100; other sources, \$1,012. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$12,096. Of this \$7,096 was from the boarding department and \$5,000 was a legacy to be applied to the endowment.

Items of expenditure: Repairs and additions to buildings, \$9,101; supplies for boarding department, \$6,896; teachers' salaries, \$6,330; clerks' salaries, \$1,500; outside labor, \$1,345; equipment, \$1,105; extension and charity work, \$916; advertising, \$747; student labor, \$475; freight and express, \$466; traveling expenses, \$417; electric light plant, \$370; interest, \$269; water works, \$237; insurance, \$137; other expenses, \$1,160.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$3,051 was salaries due teachers, \$1,877 bills payable on interest, and \$1,091 accounts payable for equipment and supplies.

School property: Of the school property \$154,030 was in plant and \$6,150 in endowment. The endowment is in United States Steel bonds.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$48,800. The land used by the school comprises about 210 acres, of which about 10 acres are in the campus and 200 in the school farm. In addition the school owns 1,390 acres of land which was given as an endowment. The appearance of the campus has been greatly improved since the first date of visit by concrete walks, shade trees, and the removal of the old buildings.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$77,230. All the buildings except one were frame structures. A new building of concrete construction, three stories high, was nearing completion in March, 1916. Of the frame buildings three are used for dormitories, and one each for trades, offices, hospitals, and agriculture. There are also two barns and a number of small cottages and houses.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$28,000. Of this \$5,000 was in furniture, \$7,000 in shop equipment, \$2,500 in farm equipment and live stock, and \$13,500 in electric plant, sawmill, and other movable equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That a committee of the trustees in cooperation with the principal simplify the educational organization, study carefully the building operations purchase of equipment, and business management to effect greater economy.

2. That the industrial teachers be selected from schools of higher grade than this institution.

3. That the enlargement of the plant be not allowed to interfere with simple educational activities whether in books or industries.

4. That a small amount of land be used for instruction in agriculture and the remainder sold or leased.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; March, 1916.

DE SOTO COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	5,555	17,572
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,189	4,320
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$21,930	\$9,300
Teachers' salaries, per child, 6 to 14, in county.....	\$18.44	\$2.15
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	3.4	36.7

The entire population is rural. The number of teachers is 54 in white schools and 55 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,048 white pupils and 2,816 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. With more liberal support the Baptist Industrial High School can be developed as a central institution where pupils may board and supplement the limited training provided in the rural schools. There is special need for such a school in this section of the State.

HERNANDO.

BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: Charles E. Physic.

A small elementary school founded in 1900 and owned by the Baptist Educational Convention of North Mississippi. There were 70 pupils in attendance, 45 of whom were boarders. Ten grades are claimed, but only two pupils were reported above the seventh grade. Four colored teachers are employed.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to about \$900, all of which was from board, tuition, and fees. Of this, \$500 was expended for salaries and the balance for supplies.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$9,000. The plant consists of 8 acres of land, two small two-story brick buildings, and limited equipment for classrooms and dormitories. None of the land is used for teaching agriculture or gardening. The buildings are in good repair and fairly well kept. There is no industrial equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the work of the school be centered on the higher grades and efforts be made to increase the attendance.

2. That simple manual training and gardening be a required part of the course.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

HINDS COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	18,313	45,407
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	3,370	10,816
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.	\$77,548	\$25,481
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county, 1910.	\$23.01	\$2.35
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	2.5	31.7

The rural population is 66.6 per cent of the total. The number of teachers is 169 in white schools and 141 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,931 white pupils and 7,357 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for increased school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The geographical importance of the city of Jackson and Hinds County has attracted a large number of private schools. Over 50 per cent of the money expended on private schools in Mississippi goes to support those in Hinds County. Three of the nine institutions are of State-wide importance, but there is considerable duplication in their work. Although three attempt to do college work, only Tougaloo is adequately equipped to teach college subjects. The three own land and are attempting agricultural work on a more or less extended scale. The total acreage owned by them aggregates 3,221. Jackson College wisely limits its agricultural work to gardening. The Southern Christian College would do well to confine its farm operations to a smaller acreage, on which the elementary and secondary pupils of the school could receive laboratory instruction in agriculture. The surplus land should be cultivated on a commercial basis or sold. Tougaloo is equipped to do agricultural work for higher pupils.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 16; all colored; male 6, female 10; grades 4, academic 6, agriculture 2, matron 1, girls' industries 2, boys' industries 1. The teacher of the first three grades is paid by the parents of children in those classes.

Organization.—Elementary: The usual eight grades are provided.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in the "college preparatory" course. This course includes Latin, 4 years; German, 2; English, 4; mathematics, 2; science, 2; history, 1; Bible, 2; music, 1½; education, civics, and bookkeeping, or Mississippi history, 1. A teachers' course is listed, but there were no pupils. In this course teacher-training subjects and practice teaching are to be substituted for the last two years of the college-preparatory course.

Industrial and agricultural: Manual training and sewing begin in the fourth grade, agriculture and cooking in the eighth grade. The four subjects are continued through the second year of the "college-preparatory" course.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$11,591
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	10,227
Value of plant.....	100,000

Sources of income: American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$9,574; tuition and fees, \$1,165; Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$500; donations and other sources, \$352. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$8,048, of which \$7,335 was from the boarding department and \$713 from sale of books.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$9,671; supplies and labor in boarding department, \$4,366; other supplies, including books to be sold, \$1,274; advertising, traveling, and postage, \$821; power, light, and heat, \$665; repairs, \$584; labor on farm and grounds, \$563; agricultural equipment, \$288; other expenses, \$43.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$20,000. The land consists of 50 acres, divided about equally between the school farm and the campus. The grounds are neat and well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$75,000. There are three large brick buildings, one small brick structure, and two frame cottages on the grounds. Two of the larger buildings are three stories high, with basements; one is used for the boys' dormitory, classrooms, and manual-training shop; the other for the girls' dormitory, dining room, kitchen, and domestic-science work. Other buildings include a two-story brick structure containing chapel and classrooms, a small brick building used as the laundry, a neat two-story frame house used as the president's home, and a small cottage used by the farm manager.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. The movable equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories, a few farm implements, and some scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the courses in teacher training and gardening be given greater emphasis in the regular program.

2. That foreign languages be not allowed to hinder the development of other courses.

Date of visit: February, 1914; March, 1915.

with 200 acres under cultivation. The stock and equipment are good. Classroom agriculture is given to pupils of the eighth grade and the first year normal class. Nine pupils from the three upper classes are also reported in agriculture. Very few pupils take any practice or laboratory work in connection with the study of theory. The farm work is done almost altogether by pupils desiring to earn their way through school.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is supervised by the American Missionary Association, and the accounts are kept in accordance with the system required by that association. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$26, 169
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	26, 169
Value of plant.....	133, 000

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$14,928; donations, \$4,132; tuition and fees, \$3,236; Slater Fund, \$2,000; other sources, \$1,873. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$11,983, of which \$7,141 was from the boarding department and \$4,842 from sales from farm and shops.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$11,690; supplies for boarding department, \$8,686; other supplies, \$2,224; equipment, \$2,109; heat, light, and water, \$1,907; repairs, \$1,653; student aid and labor, \$1,581; other expenses, \$8,302.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$30,000. The school owns 500 acres of land. Of this 20 acres are used for campus and 480 for the farm. The campus is a grove of natural beauty. The farm land is fertile and well cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$76,500. The president's home and administration building is an old mansion; the girls' dormitory is a large two-story brick building; the boys' dormitory is a two-story frame structure. Each of the dormitories accommodates over 100 students. Strieby Hall, a two-story brick building, contains classrooms, laboratories, and lecture rooms, and rooms for domestic science; Ballard School, a two-story frame building, contains classrooms and a large assembly room; Daniel Hand School for day pupils is a one-story frame building; the dining hall is a one-story brick building with seating capacity for 300; the church is a handsome brick structure with lecture rooms, good furniture, and a fine pipe organ; a small cottage is used for hospital purposes and instruction in nursing the sick; three one-story frame buildings are used for shops. In addition there are two neat cottages, the large barn, and several farm houses. The buildings are well kept and most of them in good repair; some, however, are in need of improvement.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$26,500. Of this \$15,000 was in furniture, \$5,000 in farm equipment and live stock, \$3,500 in shop equipment and machinery, \$2,500 in library books, and \$500 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the school center its activities on teacher training and agricultural courses.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular curriculum for all pupils.

3. That the college department be strengthened and developed essentially as a college for teachers.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; February, 1916.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,770; supplies for boarding department, \$1,482; repairs, \$706; industrial equipment, \$450; office and traveling expenses, \$450; fuel, light, and water, \$60; insurance, \$20; other expenses, \$409.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$700 was in mortgage on part of the farm, and the remainder in accounts payable for equipment and supplies.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,500. The school owns 90 acres of land; 60 acres are cultivated and 5 acres are used for campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$7,000. There are four frame buildings. The main building is two stories high and contains 21 dormitory rooms, classrooms, and chapel. The other buildings are cottages. The main building is poorly constructed and has not adequate fire protection.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,500. Of this, \$450 is in farm implements and live stock, \$350 in furniture, \$300 in shop equipment, \$175 in books, and \$225 in other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That this school be developed as the county training school with increased support from the county.

2. That better industrial equipment be provided, and the work in manual training and gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

3. That an accounting system be installed and the accounts audited annually.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; March, 1915. Facts verified, 1916.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

The rural population is 50.4 per cent of the total. There are no private schools for colored people outside of the city of Meridian.

MERIDIAN.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	13,633	9,321
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,202	1,670
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$53,093	\$6,495
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	24.11	3.88
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	1.2	30.4

The number of teachers is 84 in white schools and 23 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,459 white pupils and 887 colored pupils.

The three private schools in Meridian enroll a number of pupils not cared for in the public schools. The Catholic and the Methodist schools furnish good supplementary educational facilities. Special effort should be made to reorganize the Methodist school to meet the needs of the community for secondary work. The Meridian Baptist Academy is of slight value to the community. This school is described in the summary of small Baptist schools for the State.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,300. The land consists of 108 acres, of which 40 acres were cultivated; about 5 acres were used for school campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$75,900. There are three brick buildings and a frame cottage. Washington Hall, value \$40,000, contains classrooms, offices, library, and auditorium; Catherine Hall, value \$18,000, contains girls' dormitories, kitchen, dining room, recitation rooms, laboratory, and domestic science department; Hammond Hall, value \$17,500, contains boys' dormitories and a large basement which is not used. A frame cottage, value \$400, is sometimes used as a hospital. The buildings are in good repair, neat in appearance and design, and clean throughout.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,800, as follows: Furniture, \$3,000; equipment for shops, \$2,000; farm equipment and live stock, \$700; library, \$100.

Recommendations.—1. That the energies of the school be centered upon teacher-training, college subjects to be excluded until the secondary classes are adequately provided for.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening and simple manual training be made part of the regular course.¹

3. That an adequate system of accounts be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

RUST COLLEGE.

President: George Evans.²

A secondary school with two-thirds of its enrollment in elementary grades and few pupils in college classes. The management is progressive, but the teaching force and equipment are not sufficient for college work. Rust Home for Girls is maintained in connection with the institution.

The school was founded in 1866 and is controlled by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Attendance.—Total, 196; elementary 128, secondary 60, in college classes 8. Of the 68 pupils above the eighth grade, 17 were from Holly Springs, 39 from other places in Mississippi, and 12 from other States; 51 were boarders. The reported enrollment for the year was 378.

*Teachers and workers.*³—Total, 14; white 5, colored 9; male 5, female 9; grades 4, academic 6, registrar 1, commercial 1, music 1, matron 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The four upper elementary grades are well taught.

Secondary: Secondary work is given in two courses, "college preparatory," with 45 pupils and "normal," with 15 pupils. The college-preparatory course includes: Latin, 4 years; German, 2; mathematics, 3; English, 5; history, 2½; geology, ½; chemistry, 1; music, 1. The normal course includes: Latin, 2 years; English, 4; mathematics, 4½; chemistry, 1; geology and biology, 1; history, 2; music, 1; pedagogy, 1; and practice teaching.

The effort to maintain college classes for eight pupils with six teachers who are already burdened with a heavy secondary program is a mistake.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White; appointed since date of visit.

³ Rust Home workers are not included.

The school was founded in 1909 by the principal, a graduate of Iowa State University. The land for the school was donated by a colored man of the community. The support is largely due to the principal's energy in securing funds. Small appropriations are made from the Simpson and Rankin County school funds.

Attendance.—Total, 158; all elementary; boarders, 70.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 4, female 4; academic 4, industrial 3, agriculture 1.

Organization.—The work covers the usual eight elementary grades, with industrial training. Pupils above the sixth grade attend classes four days and work in the industries two days a week.

Simple equipment has been provided for work in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe-making, and printing for boys. The girls receive instruction in sewing and broom making. Both boys and girls work on the farm. In view of the limited teaching force and lack of equipment, the effort to teach a variety of industries is unwise.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are carefully kept and a full statement of income and expenditure is printed annually. According to the statement for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3,269
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3,617
Indebtedness.....	350
Value of plant.....	9,300

Sources of income: Donations, \$2,745; county funds, \$468; other sources, \$56. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$103, of which \$73 was from students' board and \$30 from the industrial departments.

Items of expenditure: Purchase of land, \$801; industrial departments, \$750; teachers' salaries, \$645; commissary, \$506; traveling expenses, \$426; lumber, \$264; office expenses, \$162; miscellaneous, \$166.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The school owns 169 acres of land. Of this, 80 acres are under cultivation, about 5 acres are used for campus, and the remainder is in pasture.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$5,000. The buildings are all frame. The main building is a two-story structure. There are several small structures. The buildings are crudely built, but well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,300. Of this \$1,200 was in farm implements and live stock, \$800 in furniture, and \$300 in library and other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be developed as a county training school.¹

2. That industrial training be limited to manual training in wood and iron, theory and practice of gardening, and cooking and sewing for girls.¹

3. That aid be provided to build a simple, substantial plant.

Date of visit: February, 1914. Figures verified, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Recommendations.—1. That the public school authorities provide for the elementary grades so that this institution may be devoted to the training of teachers.

2. That theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

WARREN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	11,290	26,191
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,815	5,246
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$37,059	\$23,666
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$20.42	\$4.51
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	0.5	31.8

The rural population is 44.5 per cent of the total. The number of teachers is 77 in white schools and 45 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,576 white pupils and 3,665 colored pupils.

In the rural sections of the county special effort has been made to improve the industrial work of the colored schools and to reach the farmers of the county through the schools. The efforts of the county superintendent in this direction deserve special mention. Besides the industrial training and gardening in the schools, many rural clubs have been organized to raise corn, pigs, and chickens. The Colored Development Club, organized among the farmers, meets at the various schools. The object of this club is to improve the homes and promote better cultivation of crops. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher assists the county superintendent in this work.

VICKSBURG.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	8,754	12,053
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,303	1,977
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$19,884	\$7,364
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	\$15.26	\$3.73
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	0.6	21.4

The number of teachers is 32 in white schools and 22 in colored schools. The average attendance is 712 white pupils and 1,089 colored pupils.

The public schools for colored people in Vicksburg enroll about half the number of children 6 to 14. One of the buildings is an old frame structure which is dangerously crowded. The St. Mary's Commercial College and the Vicksburg Industrial School are supplementing the inadequate public school facilities. The Seventh-Day Adventist school is of slight value to the community. It is described in the summary of miscellaneous small schools for the State.

ST. MARY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Principal: Father G. G. Steinhauer.²

A good elementary day school with a commercial course for advanced pupils. It is owned and operated by a German Catholic order.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White.

Attendance.—Total, 150; elementary 138, secondary 12; boarders, 45.

Teachers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 2, female 6. The teaching is ineffective and the discipline poor. Some effort is made to teach sewing, gardening, and printing, but the work is of little value.

Financial, 1912-13.—The financial records are so poorly kept that no accurate figures could be obtained. The following estimates were given as the more important items:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,380
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,200
Indebtedness.....	1,700
Value of plant.....	7,800

Sources of income: Baptist associations, \$700; tuition and fees, \$680. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department, and amounted to \$1,800.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,800; supplies and other expenses, \$1,200.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$1,700 is secured by a mortgage on the school property.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school owns 6 acres of land.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$6,200. There are two frame buildings. The main building is a three-story structure, used for classrooms and girls' dormitory. The other building is a one-story structure used for boys' dormitory. The buildings are poorly kept and there is no protection against fire.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$600. Of this, \$300 was in furniture, \$200 in shop equipment, and \$100 in farm implements.

Recommendation.—There is present need for this school. The work should be made more effective, however, and with the development of the public schools the school should be combined with the public school system.

Date of visit: March, 1913.

KOSCIUSCO INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.¹

President: P. H. Thompson.

An elementary school of doubtful management with a few pupils in secondary subjects. The school is owned by a private individual but has a nominal board of trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 116; elementary 94, secondary 22; boarders, 33. The classroom work did not appear to be thorough. The secondary pupils were in the ninth and tenth grades. Some work in millinery and cooking is done. A few of the boys cultivate the farm, which is operated on a commercial basis.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 2, female 5.

Financial, 1912-13.—The principal stated that the financial records had been destroyed by fire. The following estimates were given for the more important items:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,600
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,600
Indebtedness.....	2,400
Value of plant.....	8,940

Sources of income: Tuition, \$900; churches and other sources, \$700. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,400.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,480; boarding department, \$1,220; other purposes, \$300.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness is in the form of a mortgage on the school property.

Plant.—The plant consists of 322 acres of land, valued at \$6,440; a large two-story frame building valued at \$2,000, and equipment valued at \$500. Most of the land is in timber. The equipment consists of simple furniture, a little domestic science equipment, and a few farm implements.

Date of visit: March, 1913.

¹ Since date of visit this school has been moved to Greenville and is called the Greenville Industrial College.

BOLIVAR COUNTY—MOUND BAYOU.

MOUND BAYOU BAPTIST COLLEGE.

President: J. T. Simpson.

A poorly managed elementary day school with about 150 pupils in attendance. Twelve of the pupils are in a "ministerial" department. The school is owned and controlled by the local Baptist Association and taught by the principal and two women, all colored. The income of about \$900 was from the Baptist Association and tuition. The plant, estimated value \$1,500, consists of a town lot and an old two-story frame house unsuited to school purposes. The equipment was very poor.

Recommendation.—That the support now given to this school be transferred to some of the larger Baptist schools in the State.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

BOLIVAR COUNTY—ROSEDALE.

ROSEDALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: I. J. Ellison.

An elementary school with a small number of boarders. It is owned by the local Baptist Association and operated by the public-school authorities and the association. The 225 pupils were taught by the principal and four women, all colored. The income amounted to \$1,500, of which \$600 was from the association, \$500 from tuition, and \$400 from county and city. Of the income, \$1,200 was used for salaries and the remainder for general expenses. The plant, estimated value \$3,500, consists of 10 acres of land, a large two-story frame building, and meager equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the association endeavor to have the public authorities take over this work.

2. That manual training and gardening be made a regular part of the course.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

BOLIVAR COUNTY—SHELBY.

THE INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Principal: J. M. Williamson.

An elementary public school receiving aid from the local Baptist Association. The school had 3 teachers and 217 pupils. The income amounted to approximately \$1,550, of which \$1,000 was from the county, \$400 from the town, and \$150 from the Baptist Association. Of this, \$1,200 was expended for salaries and \$350 for other expenses. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of 10 acres of land, a one-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendations.—That the association endeavor to have the public authorities increase the number of teachers and improve the equipment.

2. That additional provision be made for gardening and simple manual training.¹

Date of visit: March, 1914.

CLAY COUNTY—WEST POINT.

MINISTERIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

Principal: J. C. Bullen.

An elementary school with 12 boarders. The school is owned and controlled by the Mount Olive Association of Baptist Churches.

Attendance.—Total, 80. Ten grades were claimed, but all the pupils were doing elementary work.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 2, female 3.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$1,875, of which \$1,125 was from the Baptist association and \$750 from tuition. Of the income approximately \$1,500 was expended for salaries and the remainder for running expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,500. The plant consists of about an acre of land, an old frame building, and equipment valued at \$500.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY—MERIDIAN.

MERIDIAN BAPTIST SEMINARY.

Principal: G. M. Reese.

A poorly managed elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It is owned and controlled by the consolidated Baptist associations of east Mississippi.

Attendance.—Total, 189; elementary 167, secondary 22; boarders, 3.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1912-13.—The income amounted to approximately \$1,450, of which \$700 was from tuition and the remainder from the Baptist associations. Practically all of the income was expended for salaries. In addition \$530 was raised and expended for improvements. There is a mortgage indebtedness of \$1,000.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value \$6,000, consists of a city lot, a poorly constructed two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$300. The building is badly in need of repair.

Recommendation.—That this school be combined with some of the other Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

LEFLORE COUNTY—GREENWOOD.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

Principal: H. M. Thompson.

A poorly managed elementary school conducted in a rented building. It is owned by the Baptists of Greenwood and vicinity, and controlled by a board of seven colored trustees. The 161 pupils were taught by four colored teachers. The income amounted to \$1,500, of which \$1,250 was from the association and \$250 from tuition. Practically all of the income was expended for salaries. The association is buying land for a school site.

Recommendation.—That the trustees endeavor to have the public authorities care for the children now in this school.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—WINONA.

GRENADA AND ZION COLLEGE.

President: G. W. Hall.

A small elementary school with a few pupils of secondary grade. It was founded by the local Baptist association and is owned and controlled by the association. Of the 196 pupils, 175 were elementary and 21 were in secondary subjects, 28 were boarders. Though 12 grades were claimed, only two years of secondary work was done. There were five colored teachers, two men and three women. The income amounted to \$1,429, of which \$856 was from board and tuition, \$428 from the Baptist association, and \$145 from donations. Of the income \$821 was expended for salaries and practically all the remainder for supplies for the boarding department. The plant, estimated value \$1,500, consists of about two acres of land, two old frame buildings, and meager equipment. The buildings are poorly kept.

Recommendation.—That the association endeavor to have the public authorities provide for the children now in this school.

Date of visit: March, 1913.

OTHER BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

The following schools were also reported, but evidence indicates that they are of minor importance.

County.	Town.	School.
Amite.	Gloster.	Harper College.
Lee.	Nettleton.	Nettleton High School.
Union.	New Albany.	New Albany High School.
Marshall.	Holly Springs.	Baptist Normal Institute.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

In addition to the schools described in the county summaries, there are 10 Catholic parish schools in Mississippi. The school at Greenville was visited and is described below. The other 9 are listed at the end of this summary. The religious interest is strong in all of these schools.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—GREENVILLE.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

Principal: Father P. G. Stein.¹

A good elementary day school owned and operated by a German Catholic order. The 130 pupils were taught by four white sisters. Neatness, order, and religious instruction were emphasized. The income of about \$1,000 was derived from the Catholic Board of Missions and from tuition. The plant, estimated value \$20,000, consists of 10 acres of land on the outskirts of town, two brick buildings, and good classroom equipment. The buildings are substantial and well kept.

Recommendations.—1. That this good work be encouraged by the denomination.

2. That manual training and gardening be made a part of the regular course.

Date of visit: October, 1914.

OTHER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

County.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.	Income.
Adams.	Natchez.	St. Francis' School.	125	3	\$1,000
Hancock.	Bay St. Louis.	St. Rose of Lima School.	68	2	350
Harrison.	Pass Christian.	St. Philomena's School.	70	2	385
Jackson.	Pascagoula.	St. Peter's School.	100	4	675
Jefferson.	Harristown.	St. Anthony's School.	42	1	300
Neshoba.	Laurelhill.	St. Mary's School.	32	1	300
Union.	Waltersville.	Sacred Heart School.	44	2	250
Warren.	Point Lookout.	St. Joseph's School.	26	1	90
Warren.	Sandy Creek.	Sacred Heart School.	28	1	300

SCHOOLS OF MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In addition to the schools already described there are four other small denominational schools in Mississippi. They are operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Church, the Sanctified Churches of Christ, and the Seventh-Day Adventists and are maintained largely for denominational purposes. In view of the needs of Campbell College, Ward Academy should be combined with the larger African Methodist Episcopal institution.

ADAMS COUNTY—NATCHEZ.

WARD ACADEMY.

Principal: James M. Richardson.

A small one-teacher school with poor equipment. It is located about a mile from a public school. It was founded in 1904 by the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is now owned and controlled by a board of trustees elected by the church conference.

There were 32 pupils in attendance. The reported enrollment for the year was 75. Ten grades are claimed, but all of the work is elementary. The principal does all the teaching.

¹ White

Financial, 1912-13.—The income for the year amounted to \$450, derived from district assessments in the churches of Natchez, and tuition. Practically all of this was used for the teacher's salary. There is an indebtedness of \$204 against the school, most of which is back salary.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,500. The plant consists of about 1 acre of city property in the colored section of Natchez, a one-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$200.

Recommendation.—That the continuation of the school be conditioned upon an increased interest by local colored people and upon the organization of the work in such a way as to supplement the public school facilities.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

HINDS COUNTY—JACKSON.

CHRIST'S TEMPLE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Letitia Jones.

A small elementary school taught in the church of the Christian denomination. There were two teachers, both colored women, and 52 pupils on day of visit. All the pupils were in elementary grades and only 15 of them above the fourth grade. The income for the year, all of which was from tuition, amounted to approximately \$500.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

CHRIST'S MISSIONARY AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Principal: G. G. Mosely.

A poorly managed elementary school with 130 pupils, eight of whom are in secondary subjects. It is owned and controlled by members of a small Negro denomination, known as the Sanctified Christ Churches. There are six workers employed. As far as could be determined from the meager records, the income amounted to approximately \$1,500, of which \$1,000 was received from students for board and tuition and \$500 from contributions. The indebtedness amounted to \$10,000.

The plant, estimated value, \$10,000, consists of 140 acres of land, four frame buildings, and meager equipment for dormitories. The land is cultivated on a commercial basis. The buildings are poorly kept, and there is no equipment for industrial work.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

WARREN COUNTY—VICKSBURG.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. Holston.

An elementary school taught in the Seventh Day Adventist Church. There were 30 pupils, all below the fifth grade. The teacher conducts the work for the tuition received, which amounts to about \$120. The building is in bad condition.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

and Sedalia. Of the 1,500 colored secondary pupils in Missouri, about 1,400 are in public schools and only 100 in private schools.

Special phases of education.—With the fairly adequate provision of the public schools for education of elementary and secondary grade, the field of the private schools is limited to such special phases of education as teacher training, industrial training, and agriculture. Although there is need of trained teachers in Missouri, only the State school offers a special course for teachers. Two of the private schools list teacher-training subjects, but the work is not adequate. The industrial instruction is limited to the manual-training courses of the State school and the high schools. Practically no agricultural training is given in any of the colored schools of the State.

These special phases of education could be materially aided by the two denominational schools if they were properly developed. With reorganization the Western College would represent a constituency of 22,000 colored Baptists in Missouri. George R. Smith College represents about an equal number of communicants in the various Methodist bodies. In view of the small number of pupils in these schools, however, some plan of cooperation would be desirable. The Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School is fairly well located, but its work is not effectively organized.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. The extension of the influence of the elementary rural schools. In providing for this work the officials of the counties should consider the value of supervision such as that given by the Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teachers in other States.
2. Better teacher-training facilities. To provide for this need the facilities of the State school and the two largest private schools should be strengthened.
3. More instruction in agriculture and the problems of rural life.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

CHARITAN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	21, 271	2, 232
Children 6 to 14 years of age in county.....	4, 137	491
Percentage illiterate.....	2.3	23.8

The entire population is rural. The colored population is small, both actually and relatively. Although the school facilities are fairly good, the percentage of illiteracy is still high. The percentage of children 6 to 14 attending school was 73.

DALTON.

BARTLETT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: N. C. Bruce.

A small elementary school founded to provide agricultural and industrial education for the colored children of Missouri. It was reorganized in 1911 by a group of men of St. Joseph and St. Louis and located on its present site. It is controlled by an independent board of trustees.

Secondary: The secondary course includes Latin, 3 years; English, 3; mathematics, 3; science, 4½; history, 1; physiology, 1½; education, 1; psychology and ethics, 1; methods and practice teaching, 1; reviews, ½; agriculture, ½.

Industrial: There is no systematic industrial instruction. Pupils are required to help in the care of the buildings and a few pay part of their expenses by working on the land.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and a financial statement in good form is printed at the end of the year. According to the statement for 1912-13 the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4,486
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4,463
Indebtedness.....	569
Value of plant.....	20,000

Sources of income: Tuition, \$1,192; colored churches and individuals, \$1,121; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1,000; Baptist conventions and associations, \$495; Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$400; white churches and individuals, \$118; other sources, \$160. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$2,553.

Items of expenditure: Salaries and wages, \$3,239; food supplies, \$1,183; repairs and renewals, \$425; general supplies, \$291; heat and light, \$207; traveling expenses, \$68; other expenses, \$1,130.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,400. The land consists of 12 acres of city property. The grounds are fairly well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$16,000. There are three 2-story buildings, two of frame and one of brick.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,600. The equipment consists largely of furniture for dormitory and classrooms. There is practically no shop equipment or scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—In view of the fact that the few colored pupils in Macon County are adequately provided with public school facilities, the maintenance of a private school with a small boarding attendance is questionable. The continuation of the institution should be conditioned on the increase of out-of-town pupils, the strengthening of teacher-training, and the introduction of gardening and simple industrial training.

Dates of visits: April 21, 1914; January 27, 1915.

PETTIS COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	31,197	2,715
Children 6 to 14 years of age.....	5,362	445
Percentage illiterate.....	2.1	20.2

The rural population is 47.4 per cent of the total. The colored population is small, both actually and relatively. Although the public school facilities are fairly good, the percentage of illiteracy is still high. Of the colored children 6 to 14 years of age 1910, 74.4 per cent were attending school.

Map 21. The schools of the second group are summarized according to ownership and discussed at the end of this chapter. The attendance of the private and higher colored schools by ownership groups is indicated in the following statement:

Ownership of colored schools.	Number of schools.	Total attendance	Elementary.	Secondary.
Total private schools.....	72	17,828	6,656	1,087
Independent.....	9	597	537	60
Denominational.....	63	17,231	6,119	1,027
State and Federal.....	4	791	493	298

In view of the frequency of the terms "academy" and "college" in the names of these private institutions, it is important to note that only about one-eighth of their pupils are of secondary grade and only 64 are in college classes.

Attendance.—The United States census reported 169,034 children 6 to 14 years of age, with 108,200 attending school. A study of the figures for the public and private schools shows that while a majority of the elementary colored pupils are in the public schools, the majority of the secondary and all the college pupils are in private schools. The majority of the white secondary pupils, however, are in public schools, while the white college students are about equally divided between public and private institutions.

Elementary.—The inadequacy of the elementary school system for colored children is indicated by the fact that the attendance in both public and private schools is less than 65 per cent of the children of elementary school age. The average term of the public schools for North Carolina is 4.8 months. A study recently made by the State supervisor of colored schools indicates that many of the elementary teachers are very poorly prepared.

Secondary.—There are no four-year public high schools for colored people in North Carolina except the State Agricultural and Technical College and the three normal schools. Some high-school work is done in the city schools of Raleigh and Durham. Of the 1,385 colored pupils in secondary schools in North Carolina, 1,087 are in 28 private schools. Four-year courses are maintained in 11 of these schools, with 749 pupils. The secondary work of the remaining 17 schools varies from a few subjects above the elementary grades to a full three-year course. The courses of study of most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Many of them still require Greek and practically all of them make Latin the central subject. Very few make adequate provision for physical or social science.

College.—Shaw University is the only colored institution in North Carolina equipped to do college work. Livingstone College and Biddle University have some pupils in college classes. Several other schools outline college courses, but the work done is little more than advanced secondary work. Theological subjects are taught at Shaw University, Biddle University, and Livingstone College. Other institutions claim "theological" courses, but their work consists largely of lectures to local ministers who attend irregularly, or of a mixture of theological and academic subjects taught to pupils of elementary and secondary grade.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools in North Carolina is trained teachers. The supply now depends almost entirely upon the secondary schools,

¹ Includes 85 college and professional students.

The school was established in 1887 and is owned by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The supervision is effective and the management economical.

Attendance.—Total, 240; all female; elementary 218, secondary 22; day pupils 198, boarders 42.

Teachers and Workers.—Total, 10; white 7, colored 3; all female; academic 6, industrial 2, others 2.

Organization.—Elementary: The day pupils have an eight-grade elementary course, with good instruction in sewing and cooking.

Secondary: The secondary work consists of three years of high-school subjects, including mathematics, history, English, and physiology, with effective training in cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housework.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are carefully supervised by the home office in Cincinnati, and the business management is economical. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4,853
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4,853
Value of plant.....	20,000

Sources of income: Woman's Home Mission Society, \$4,174; tuition and fees, \$495; general donations, \$184. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,482.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,340; supplies, \$2,219; student aid, \$550; other expenses, \$1,226.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$3,000. The land comprises a large lot near the business section of Asheville. The premises are neatly kept.

Building: Estimated value, \$15,000. The school building is an artistic stucco building with two stories and basement. The other building is a three-story frame structure, used for dormitory and teachers' home. It is old but substantially built and in fairly good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,000. The equipment consists of good classroom and dormitory furniture and domestic-science apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution center its work on the training of deaconesses and missionaries for the Methodist Church and on teacher training for western North Carolina.

2. That the elementary grades be eliminated and the necessary arrangements for practice work be made with the city school authorities.

3. That provision for instruction in household arts be increased and the theory and practice of gardening made a part of the regular course.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	20,145	6,095
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,303	1,480
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$22,566	\$3,596
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.24	\$2.43
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11.5	29.8

Buildings: Estimated value, \$50,000. There are three large four-story brick buildings, all connecting. The buildings are substantial, but they are old-fashioned and without adequate protection against fire.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$8,000.

Recommendations.—1. That the work of the institution be strengthened by the reorganization of the curriculum to give more emphasis to teacher training, elementary science, and theory and practice of gardening.¹

2. That the institution enlarge its contact with the schools of the county and State.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

CARTERET COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	11,484	2,292
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,297	515
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$8,759	\$1,443
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$3.81	\$2.80
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	13.5	32.6

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 4 months for white pupils and 3.6 months for colored. The number of teachers is 53 in white schools and 6 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,266 white pupils and 169 colored pupils.

There is evident need for strengthening the public-school facilities. The small colored population of the county does not, however, warrant the maintenance of a private school.

BEAUFORT.

WASHBURN SEMINARY.

Principal: M. N. Green.

A small elementary day school with a few high-school pupils taught in a building planned for a much larger enrollment.

The school was founded in 1865 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and is owned and supervised by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 46; elementary 36, secondary 10. The reported enrollment for the year was 88. The classroom work is fairly well done.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are supervised by the American Missionary Association and the books kept in accordance with a simple system recently installed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,731
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,731
Value of plant.....	6,100

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$1,480; tuition and fees, \$217; other sources, \$34. The noneducational receipts were from sales of the industrial department and amounted to \$23.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$880; repairs, \$686; equipment and supplies, \$74; outside labor, \$51; heat, light, and water, \$34; student aid and labor, \$29.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important financial items, as far as could be determined, were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,417
Expenditure less noneducational receipts.....	1,528
Indebtedness.....	2,500
Value of plant.....	3,550

Sources of income: African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches and conferences, \$792; tuition, \$200; entertainments and donations, \$425. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$700.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,080; supplies for boarding department, \$800; power, light, and heat, \$150; interest, \$148; other purposes, \$50.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$2,500, secured by a mortgage on the school property, was reported to represent money borrowed to meet the running expenses of the school.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$350. The land consists of one large town lot.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$3,000. There are two frame buildings, both in poor condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$200. The equipment consists of meager furniture for a few dormitory rooms and rough benches for seats in classrooms.

Recommendation.—Provision should be made for paying the debt, and the school should then be made a county training school.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	11,279	14,310
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,187	2,956
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$19,965	\$6,558
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$9.13	\$2.22
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	7.6	31.3

The rural population is 61.1 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 6.2 months for white pupils and 4.8 months for colored. The number of teachers is 82 in white schools and 42 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,875 white pupils and 1,466 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The small private school in James City, just across the river from Newbern, should be continued only so long as the public schools are inadequate. As the public school in the city of Newbern is fairly good, the Eastern North Carolina Industrial School should abandon the attempt to do primary work and should center its energies on the higher elementary and secondary work for boarding pupils. It should be encouraged to develop as a central institution offering secondary, industrial, and teacher-training work.

3. That some of the vacant space in the lots be utilized to teach the pupils gardening.¹
4. That more attention be paid to the home life of the pupils in the dormitories.
- Dates of visits: December, 1914; April, 1915.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	19,881	15,353
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3,977	3,824
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$24,315	\$5,608
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$6.11	\$1.47
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11.1	30.8

The rural population is 80 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 5.5 months for white pupils and 4.4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 124 in white schools and 66 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,541 white pupils and 2,794 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need of increased school facilities. The work of the public schools should be extended and strengthened. The city of Fayetteville should be urged to care for all the elementary pupils, so that the State Normal School may center its work on the secondary, industrial, and teacher-training subjects.

FAYETTEVILLE.

STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: E. E. Smith.

A school of elementary and secondary grades with practice teaching. The only industrial work is for girls. There is no boys' dormitory, but a few boys live in small rented cottages.

The school was founded in 1877. It is one of three normal schools for colored people in the State and is controlled by a board of six trustees, who are prominent white men appointed by the State Board of Education.

Attendance.—Total, 227; elementary 174, secondary 53; male 114, female 113; boarders, 56.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 3, female 4. The teachers are doing good work.

Organization.—Elementary: The eight elementary grades are well taught. On account of the limited teaching force, however, it is necessary to have two grades to a teacher. Student teachers of the senior normal year serve as assistants. The first year of the "normal" is also elementary.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in the last three years of the "normal" course. The course includes: Latin, 2 years; English, 3; elementary science, 1; history, 3; physiology, 1; mathematics, 1; physical geography, 1; music, 3; spelling, 2; writing, ½; arithmetic, 2. Although the pupils in the lower secondary classes are poorly prepared, the inclusion of spelling, writing, and arithmetic in the secondary course tends to correct this condition. The time allotment and equipment for elementary science are inadequate.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Secondary: The four-year secondary course includes English, 4 years; mathematics, 3; Latin, 4; elementary science, 3; history, $2\frac{1}{2}$; economics, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Industrial: One teacher of manual training conducts classes for boys, beginning with the sixth elementary grade. Instruction in cooking and sewing also begins with the sixth grade. In the secondary classes the time required is five periods a week.

In the regular course industrial subjects are subordinated to the academic. A group of pupils known as the "work class" are engaged in manual work during the day and attend night school. Much of this work has educational value.

Agriculture: The school owns a large amount of land and cultivates over 100 acres, but the educational phase of the work is not emphasized. The theory of agriculture is taught in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. Some practice work in gardening is required in connection with this course.

Extension: The summer school for rural teachers and the farmers' conference have contributed much to the improvement of the county.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are supervised by the American Missionary Association and the books kept in accordance with a simple system installed recently by that association. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$16,006
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	16,006
Value of property.....	343,800

Sources of income: Endowment funds, \$8,821; donations, \$1,208; tuition and fees, \$1,071; American Missionary Association, \$988; other sources, \$3,918. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$11,657, of which \$7,260 was from the boarding department, \$3,779 from farm and shop sales, and \$618 from sale of books.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$6,426; salaries, \$5,972; repairs, \$2,686; power, light, heat, and water, \$2,352; general supplies, \$2,156; equipment, \$1,222; student aid and labor, \$353; other expenses \$6,496.

Property: The property consists of \$153,800 in the school plant and \$190,000 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$60,000. The land comprises 1,129 acres. Of this, about 40 acres are used for campus, 140 acres cultivated by the school and 260 acres rented out.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$77,400. The academic and administration building is a recently erected, well-built three-story brick structure; Brewster Hall and Beard Hall are three-story brick buildings used for boys' dormitories; Benedict Hall, a three-story brick building, is used for girls' dormitory; the domestic-science building is a neat two-story building, partly of brick, used for dining room and domestic-science classes; the shop building is a two-story brick structure. There are also three neat two-story cottages for principal and teachers, a one-story frame building used as a laundry, a storehouse, barn, and other small structures. The buildings are provided with steam heat, running water, and fairly good fire protection. They are in good repair and the classrooms and dormitories are well-kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$16,400. About half of this is in furniture. There is good shop and domestic-science equipment, some farm implements and live stock, and a small library.

physics, agriculture, sewing, cooking, and manual training. The course is not strong in the teaching of hygiene, elementary science, and agriculture.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is economical and the accounts are carefully kept.

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5, 258
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	4, 750
Value of plant.....	51, 700

Sources of income: State appropriations, \$4,600; Slater Fund, \$300; borrowed money, \$176; entertainments and Sunday-school collections, \$111; rents, \$30; diploma fees, \$17; other sources, \$24. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,853, of which \$4,236 was from board and tuition, which could not be shown separately, \$364 from farm and garden sales, \$100 from sale of house, and \$153 from other sources. In addition the State made a special appropriation of \$3,000 for improvements, all of which was expended.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,837; supplies for boarding department, \$1,833; fuel, light, and water, \$882; improvements and repairs, \$692; farm and garden supplies, \$416; furniture and equipment, \$410; advertising and soliciting, \$277; telephone and telegraph, \$77; rent, \$52; interest, \$47; other expenses, \$80.

Indebtedness: An indebtedness of \$12,000 was incurred before the school was taken over by the State. This debt is not secured by any lien on the school property. When the institution was made a State school the trustees assumed responsibility for its payment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$15,000. The school land comprises about 20 acres near the town limits. Of this, 15 acres are cultivated as farm and garden and 5 acres are used for campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$32,500. There are four buildings. The main building is a three-story brick structure used for classrooms, chapel, and girls' dormitory. The boys' dormitory is a two-story frame structure with 16 rooms. Other frame structures are the office building and the president's house. The buildings are without adequate fire protection.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$4,200. Of this, \$1,960 was in furniture, \$1,000 in library books and fixtures, \$640 in farm implements, and \$600 in shop equipment.

Recommendation.—With the city operating a six-grade practice school on the grounds the best organization for the Slater School is that of the "six-and-six" plan, with all grades of the high school doing departmental work. The last two years should be considered as part of the high-school course and not as "post-graduate academic." The present curriculum should be strengthened in accordance with modern ideas of teaching history, the social and natural sciences, and gardening.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	13, 126	11, 564
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2, 790	2, 975
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$15, 745	\$5, 013
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5. 64	\$1. 69
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11. 4	32. 9

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$5,869; salaries, \$2,765; general supplies, \$989; repairs, \$690; outside labor, \$389; equipment, \$207; books and stationery, \$85.

In addition to the appropriation for salaries and current expenses, the Board of Missions appropriated \$3,913 for new buildings and heating plant.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,000. The school owns 60 acres of land, 40 acres of which are cultivated. The grounds are bare and could be greatly improved by trees and regular walks.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$25,700. There are five frame buildings in good repair. The dormitories and classrooms are not well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. Of this about \$3,000 is in furniture and the remainder in the heating plant, farm implements, and live stock.

Recommendations.—Since there are several other schools in the vicinity, this school should look to consolidation with one of the other schools supported by the Presbyterian board.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Principal: H. E. Long.

A school of elementary grade with few pupils in secondary and theological subjects. The institution was reopened last year in a new building valued at \$50,000. Six teachers, all colored, are employed. The attendance is 106. Dormitory rooms for boys and girls are provided.

The school was founded in 1878 by the American Christian Convention. The original building located in the town of Franklinton was recently sold to the public-school authorities. The institution is owned and largely maintained by the American Christian Convention.

Financial, 1914-15.—As far as could be determined the more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,300
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,910
Indebtedness.....	3,000
Value of property.....	70,000

Sources of income: American Christian Convention and donations, \$1,200; endowment funds, \$800; tuition and fees, \$300. The noneducational receipts were from the farm and amounted to \$200. The school also expended \$3,000 for equipment.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,530; power, light, and heat, \$250; interest, \$180; supplies and other expenses, \$150.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness represents unpaid sums on the new building.

School property: The property consists of \$58,000 in the plant and \$12,000 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The land comprises 83 acres, of which about two-thirds are cultivated and the remainder used for school campus.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,575. Furniture, \$2,500; farm equipment and live stock, \$900; shop equipment, \$100; library books, \$75.

Recommendations.—1. That the Presbyterian board endeavor to have the public school authorities provide for the large local enrollment of elementary pupils.

2. That more provision be made for teacher training, elementary science, theory and practice of gardening, and manual training.¹

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	45,115	15,379
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	8,662	3,334
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$73,573	\$11,198
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$8.49	\$3.36
Percentage illiteracy, 1910.....	7.8	24.2,

The rural population is 58 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 6.9 months for white pupils and 6.1 months for colored. The number of teachers is 261 in white schools and 60 in colored schools. The average attendance is 7,237 white pupils and 1,723 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. A Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teacher travels in the county and aids the teachers in rural schools to introduce industrial work and extend the influence of the school into the community. In the northern portion of the county the board of education is cooperating with the Palmer Memorial Institute in developing a central rural school where pupils may board and receive instruction in industrial work and teacher training. In the southern portion of the county the Normal and Industrial School at High Point is another center where pupils may board and supplement the training given in the rural schools. The three schools in the city of Greensboro differ widely from each other. The Agricultural and Technical College is the State school for colored boys. The Lutheran College is maintained for denominational purposes, and Bennett College is the only school maintained by the Freedmen's Aid Society in North Carolina.

GREENSBORO.

BENNETT COLLEGE.

President: Frank Trigg.²

A secondary school with large elementary enrollment. Administrative difficulties have hampered the work. The school was founded in 1873 by the Freedmen's Aid Society and chartered in 1889. It is owned and controlled by that society. Kent Home is maintained in connection with the college.

Attendance.—Total, 312; elementary 235, secondary 77; male 102, female 210. Of the 110 pupils above the seventh grade, 48 were from Greensboro, 52 from other parts of North Carolina, and 10 from other States; 53 were boarders.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12;³ all colored; male 6, female 6; grades 3, academic 7, matron 1, registrar 1.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² Elected since date of visit.

³ Not including 3 workers in Kent Home.

Attendance.—Total, 140; boarders, 38.

Teachers and workers.—The teachers were three earnest white women, well trained for their work.

Organization.—The girls who board in the home receive training in sewing, cooking, and household care. Instruction in sewing and cooking is also provided for the girls in Bennett College whose schedule of literary classes permits this work.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are carefully supervised by the home office in Cincinnati, and the business management is economical. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,635
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,418
Value of plant.....	13,000

Sources of income: Woman's Home Missionary Society, \$1,860; donations, \$75; other sources, \$700. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$80.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$880; student aid, \$800; supplies, \$200; traveling expenses, \$138; other expenses, \$400.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The land comprises about half an acre. The premises are well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$11,000. The building is a neat three-story brick structure. It is clean and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. The equipment consists of good furniture and domestic science apparatus.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and made a more vital part of Bennett College.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

President: J. B. Dudley.

A school of secondary grade with four elementary classes. The industrial and agricultural departments are well planned, but the work is loosely administered. The attendance is limited to men.

The school was established by the North Carolina Legislature in 1891, and until 1915 was known as the "Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes." The act of establishment declares the leading object of the institution to be "instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto." The school receives Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. It is controlled by a board of 15 white trustees elected by the General Assembly.

Attendance.—Total, 150; all male; elementary 60, secondary 90. Many of the students board at the school. The reported enrollment for the year was 240.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 26; all colored except the treasurer; academic 7, trades 8, agriculture 5, other workers 6.

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary work is done in the four years of the "trade school," corresponding to grades 4 to 8. This gives those who have had but little

\$5,440 from the shop. In addition to this the products used by the school amounted to \$8,072, of which \$6,446 was from the trade school, \$1,514 from the farm and dairy, and \$112 from the boarding department.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$22,200; materials, \$11,200; student labor, \$10,000; repairs, \$5,500; power, light, and heat, \$3,200; outside labor, \$2,700; equipment, \$2,680; advertising and soliciting funds, \$1,950; miscellaneous, \$8,670.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$8,000 was bills payable on interest, \$2,000 was accounts payable for equipment and supplies, and \$500 was owed for miscellaneous purposes.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$22,000. The school owns 129 acres, of which 110 acres are cultivated. Very little had been done to beautify the campus, but at the time the school was visited effort was being made to correct this condition.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$80,000. There are four main buildings and several smaller ones. The main buildings are of brick and well constructed; they are inadequately protected from fire, however. The dormitories are well supervised and in good condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$27,700. Of this \$7,900 was in shop equipment, \$7,000 in farm equipment and live stock, \$6,100 in furniture, \$4,000 in library books, and \$2,700 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the organization and equipment be more effectively used. To this end supervision should be improved and the students be made to conform to the regular courses of instruction.

2. That the secondary course be strengthened in history, physiology, and teacher training.

3. That the business management adopt an annual budget and adhere strictly to it, install a cost-accounting system, and exact an annual audit by an accredited accountant.

4. That a matron be employed who shall give her whole time to the home life of the institution.

Dates of visits: April, 1913; November, 1914; March, 1915.

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN COLLEGE.

President: F. Berg.¹

A school of elementary and secondary grade maintained for the purpose of preparing colored Lutheran preachers and missionaries. The organization and discipline are ineffective.

The school was founded in 1903 by the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference and is controlled by the board of colored missions.

Attendance.—Total, 110. A few pupils board at the school.

Teachers.—Total, 6; white 4, colored 2; male 5, female 1.

Organization.—The usual eight elementary grades are provided. A four-year "college" course is offered, consisting of a mixture of elementary and secondary subjects, but there were only a few pupils in the course. The age and previous preparation of the pupils indicate lax standards.

¹ White.

The institution was established in 1891. It is owned by the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, the southern committee of this association acting as trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 408; elementary 374, secondary 34; male 180, female 228; boarders, 70. The reported enrollment for the year was 573.

Teachers.—Total, 14; all colored; male 7, female 7. The industrial teachers have academic classes until 2 p. m. each day.

Organization.—The elementary classes cover the eight elementary grades. There are three years of high-school work. The course includes English, Latin, mathematics, elementary science, history, and psychology. Some teacher training is given in the senior year.

The afternoons are devoted to manual training in carpentry, masonry, and blacksmithing. The industrial work is not as effective as it should be because of the large amount of time the teachers give to academic subjects.

Instruction in sewing begins with the fourth elementary grade. The equipment for teaching cooking is inadequate.

The school conducts a farm, but the work is of little educational value.

Financial, 1913-14.—According to the printed annual report the more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$12,366
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	10,202
Value of plant.....	39,000

Sources of income: Donations, \$7,372; city school fund, \$2,350; sale of land, \$1,425; tuition and fees, \$400; other sources, \$819. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$2,164.

Items of expenditure: "Maintenance and supplies," \$5,902; salaries, \$4,291; repairs and additions to buildings, \$1,043; equipment, \$305; interest on mortgages, \$286; traveling expenses, \$145; fire insurance, \$36.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,500. The school owns 50 acres of land in the town limits. A large part of the land is cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$25,000. There are two 2-story brick buildings, two neat frame cottages, and several small structures. The buildings are in good repair and fairly well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,500. There is good equipment for classrooms and dormitories and limited equipment for farm and shops.

Recommendations.—1. That teacher training receive more emphasis.

2. That the industrial courses be limited to instruction in theory and practice of gardening, manual training in wood and iron, and household arts.¹

3. That a teacher of gardening be employed.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

SEDALIA.

PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: Mrs. C. H. Brown.

An elementary school doing good work in a rural community. It was founded in 1902 and is owned by a board of trustees of northern and southern men of influence. A small appropriation is made by the county.

Attendance.—Total, 143; all elementary. A boarding department is maintained.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 2, female 5. The teachers are fairly well trained.

Organization.—Eight grades of elementary classroom work are provided. Fair instruction is given in manual training, cooking, and sewing. The dormitories are carefully supervised. The farm is successfully cultivated with student labor and includes a small dairy, poultry, and piggery. No classroom instruction in agriculture is given.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important financial items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,200
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,323
Value of plant.....	25,000

Sources of income: Donations, \$1,850; county funds, \$350. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,377, of which \$3,300 was raised for new buildings and \$1,077 was from the boarding department.

Items of expenditure: New buildings, \$3,300; salaries, \$1,960; material and supplies, \$1,100; other expenses, \$240.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,000. The school owns 300 acres of good farm land 9 miles from Greensboro. About 75 acres were under cultivation as the school farm.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$12,000. There are four two-story frame buildings and three small structures. They are painted and neatly kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. The equipment is limited to furniture for classrooms and dormitories, a little farm equipment, and domestic science apparatus.

Recommendation.—That the agricultural course include theory as well as practice.¹

Dates of visits: November, 1914; January, 1916.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	6,338	9,098
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,260	2,336
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$7,429	\$3,416
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.90	\$1.46
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	10.2	30.9

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 3.8 months for white pupils and 4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 39 in white schools and 47 in colored schools. The average attendance is 714 white pupils and 1,447 colored pupils.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Waters Normal School should be developed as a central institution where pupils may board and supplement the training given in the rural schools.

WINTON.

WATERS NORMAL INSTITUTE.

President: C. S. Brown.

A rural community school of elementary grade limited by poor equipment and small income. Its president is influential among the colored Baptists of North Carolina.

The school was founded in 1886 by the Chowan Educational Association of the Baptist Church, and has a board of 3 white and 21 colored trustees selected by that association. It receives aid and supervision from the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Attendance.—Total, 123; all elementary; boarders, 61. The reported enrollment for the year was 279.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 9; all colored; male 3, female 6.

Organization.—Over half the pupils are in the first five elementary grades. The four "normal" classes cover the subjects of the upper elementary grades. Secondary course is outlined but the attendance is negligible. Because of lack of funds all industrial courses have been discontinued. The real work of the school has been the successful effort of the principal and teachers to develop thrift among the colored people of the county.

Financial, 1913-14.—The books are kept with a fair degree of care, in accordance with a system adapted to the needs of the school. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4,946
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,705
Indebtedness.....	2,400
Value of plant.....	30,000

Sources of income: Woman's American Home Mission Society, \$1,000; colored churches, \$995; American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$600; county government, \$400; tuition and fees, \$101; other sources, \$1,850. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$2,822. There was a cash balance from the preceding year of \$1,850.

Items of expenditure: Supplies and labor in boarding department, \$3,177; repairs and additions to buildings, \$2,811; salaries, \$2,115; insurance, \$222; other expenses, \$202.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$2,000 was in the form of a mortgage representing money borrowed to make up most of the deficit indicated in the statement. There was \$400 due on current accounts for supplies and miscellaneous items.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,500. The school owns 8½ acres of land, most of which is used for campus. None of the land was under cultivation at the time the school was visited.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$25,000. There is one large brick building, besides three moderately large frame buildings and three small frame structures. The buildings and grounds present a neat appearance.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

LENOIR COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	12,543	10,225
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,594	2,423
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$17,685	\$3,694
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$6.82	\$1.32
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11.7	31.5

The rural population is 69.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 5.4 months for white pupils and 4.9 months for colored. The number of teachers is 82 in white schools and 32 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,015 white pupils and 1,277 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate that the work of the elementary public schools should be strengthened. Kinston College should be reorganized to serve as a central training school for the county. The McDaniel Normal School is of little educational value to the community.

KINSTON.

KINSTON COLLEGE.

President: J. D. Fields.

An elementary school with one or two pupils in secondary subjects. The teachers were two colored men and two colored women. The work is poorly done. On the day the school was visited there were 60 pupils in attendance. The reported enrollment for the year was 99. A small boarding department is maintained.

The school is supported by the Free Will Baptist Church and supervised by a board of trustees.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$1,700, of which \$1,500 was from the Free Will Baptist churches and \$200 from other sources. A further contribution of \$500 was made by the churches during the year to meet a payment on the school land. The boarding department was said to be self-sustaining and figures for the department are omitted. The expenditures amounted to \$1,700, of which \$1,155 was for salaries, \$185 for heat and light, \$150 for interest on debt, and \$210 for other purposes.

The indebtedness, amounting to \$3,000, is the balance due on land and buildings and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$15,000. The plant consists of \$5,000 in land, \$9,000 in buildings, and \$1,000 in movable equipment. The school site comprises 26 acres of good land located near the railroad on the edge of Kinston. None of the land is used for teaching agriculture. The two 2-story frame buildings are poorly kept and in bad repair. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be developed as a county training school and provision made for instruction in the theory and practice of gardening and simple industrial training.

2. That the supervision of the dormitories be improved.

3. That a simple system of accounting be installed.

Date of visit: May, 1914.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	41, 547	25, 481
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	7, 983	5, 726
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$66, 034	\$12, 591
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$8. 27	\$2. 20
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4. 6	28. 8

The rural population is 49.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 7.4 months for white pupils and 5.7 months for colored. The number of teachers is 198 in white schools and 78 in colored schools. The average attendance is 7,017 for white pupils and 3,454 for colored pupils.

There are no private schools in Mecklenburg County outside of the city of Charlotte. In the city one public school for colored people is provided. Although this is a large school, it is not sufficient for a city the size of Charlotte. The St. Michael's Training and Industrial School supplements the work of the public school and will need to be continued as long as the public schools are inadequate. Special effort should be made to reorganize Biddle University to meet the needs of teachers and preachers.

CHARLOTTE.

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY.

President: H. L. McCrory.

A young men's school of secondary grade with pupils in college subjects. The work is poorly organized and the large plant is ineffectively used.

The school was founded in 1867 by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and it is owned and controlled by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 207; elementary 24, secondary 131, secondary and collegiate subjects 44, theology 8. Of those reporting home address 29 were from Charlotte, 79 from other places in North Carolina, and 98 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 221.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 16; all colored; all male; elementary 1, academic 8, theology 2, industrial 3, administration 2. Ten of the 16 full-time teachers were graduated from Biddle University. Two of these studied two years at other schools and three have taken summer courses.

Organization.—Elementary: The first year of the "college preparatory" course is elementary.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the last three years of the "college preparatory" course and in the college classes. The course includes: English, 2 years; mathematics, 2; Latin, 2; Greek, 1; elementary science, 1; physiology, $\frac{1}{2}$; history, 1; Bible, $\frac{1}{2}$.

College subjects: In the college classes about a third of the time is given to foreign languages. The course covers: English, 1 year; mathematics, 2; Latin, 2; Greek, $1\frac{1}{2}$; German, 2; elementary science, $2\frac{1}{2}$; history, $\frac{1}{2}$; sociology, economics, and psychology, 1; Bible, 1; logic and ethics, $\frac{1}{2}$. The course is deficient in history and English.

The subjects taught and the limited equipment are indicative of the secondary character of much of the work classed as collegiate. The preparation of the pupils both in secondary subjects and in those ranked as of college grade is considerably below stand-

ST. MICHAEL'S TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: A. M. Cochran.

An elementary day school with a few secondary pupils. It was founded in 1885 by Rev. P. P. Alston, the local rector, and is maintained by the St. Michael's and All Angels' Church. It is owned by a white board of trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 150, of whom 10 were in the ninth and tenth grades. The reported enrollment for the year was 240.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 3, female 4. One teacher of manual training spends part of his time soliciting funds.

Organization.—Although the seven teachers were teaching in five classrooms, fairly good work was done. A little cooking and manual training are given to the older pupils.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$3,000, of which \$1,700 was from donations, \$800 from the Episcopal Board, and \$500 from tuition. Of this, \$2,200 was expended for salaries and \$800 for current expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$10,000. The plant consists of a city lot, a two-story brick building and meager equipment. The classrooms are small and dark. The large auditorium and chapel are practically unused, while the 10 grades are crowded into 5 rooms.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

. Date of visit: November, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	11,302	3,660
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910. :	2,617	921
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$8,379	\$2,249
Teachers' salaries per child 6-14 in county.....	\$3.20	\$2.44
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	14.4	36

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is about four months for both white and colored pupils. The number of teachers is 68 in white schools and 33 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,743 white pupils and 684 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The Peabody Academy at Troy serves as a central institution where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools.

TROY.**PEABODY ACADEMY.**

Principal: F. W. Sims.

A school of elementary grade with a few pupils in secondary subjects. Industrial training is limited to cooking and sewing for girls.

The institution was founded in 1880 by the American Missionary Association and is maintained chiefly by that organization. An annual appropriation is received from the county.

Attendance.—Total, 150; elementary 144, secondary 6. A small boarding department is maintained. The reported enrollment for the year was 225.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 1, female 6. The teachers are well trained.

Organization.—The course covers eight elementary and two secondary grades. The secondary subjects are Latin, English, history, algebra, biology. A classroom course in agriculture is given in the seventh grade.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are controlled by the American Missionary Association and a simple and effective system of accounts has recently been installed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,985
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,985
Value of plant.....	2,800

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$1,303; public funds, \$569; tuition and fees, \$73; other sources, \$40. The noneducational receipts were from sales by the industrial department and amounted to \$66.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,060; supplies for teachers' dining room, \$307; equipment and other supplies, \$181; heat, light, and water, \$140; student aid and labor, \$124; repairs, \$75; other expenses, \$164.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$500. The land comprises a large city lot.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$1,600. The one building is a two-story frame structure.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$700. The equipment is practically all in furniture for classrooms.

Recommendation.—That teacher training and the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

Date of visit: February, 1916.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The public-school facilities of New Hanover County are good. The rural population is only 19.6 per cent of the total. No private schools for colored people are maintained outside of the city of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	13,627	12,107
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,143	2,067
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$24,489	\$7,345
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	\$11.43	\$3.55
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	3.1	28.2

There are 3 schools for white pupils and 2 for colored, with 42 teachers in white schools and 23 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,378 white pupils and 833 colored pupils.

Extensive improvements were made in the public schools of Wilmington for both races in 1914. Three new brick buildings were erected for colored schools, and the elementary pupils are fairly well cared for in these schools. The work of the public-

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

school system is supplemented by the Catholic school. The secondary and teacher-training work for the city is done by the Gregory Normal Institute.

GREGORY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: F. W. Fletcher.¹

A day school of secondary grade doing the high school and teacher-training work for the colored population of Wilmington. The equipment is limited but the teaching force is capable.

The institution was founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and it is owned and supported by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 250; elementary 209, secondary 41. Of the secondary pupils 8 were male and 33 female. The reported enrollment for the year was 287.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 10; white 9, colored 1; male 2, female 8; grades and academic 8, girls' industries 1, boys' industries 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers the regular eight elementary grades.

Secondary: In secondary subjects four groups of electives are offered—the "normal course," enrolling 19 pupils; domestic science, 13 pupils; "college preparatory," 6 pupils; and manual training, 3 pupils. The subjects common to all are: English, 3½ years; mathematics, 4; history, 1½; Bible, 1; music, 1½; elementary sciences, 2. The college preparatory course adds four years of Latin; the normal course, pedagogy and one term of practice teaching, while the manual training and domestic science courses have an additional 10 hours of industrial work.

Industrial: The instruction in cooking and sewing is good. Sewing and manual training are begun in the elementary grades, while cooking is given only in the secondary grades. The equipment for industrial training is limited.

Community relations.—The school enjoys the hearty approval of the white and colored people of the town. In rebuilding the public schools of Wilmington the plan is to allow Gregory Institute to use one of the old buildings as a manual-training shop.

Financial, 1913-14.—The finances are supervised by the American Missionary Association and the accounts kept in accordance with a simple system recently installed by that association. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5,748
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,748
Value of plant.....	21,500

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$3,469; tuition and fees, \$1,730; donations, \$510; other sources, \$39. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$455, of which \$424 was from sale of school products and \$31 from books.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,315; supplies for teachers' dining hall, \$951; other supplies, \$430; heat, light, and water, \$427; student aid labor, \$354; equipment, \$306; repairs, \$223; outside labor, \$85; other expenses, \$112.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The land consists of a large city lot. The grounds are fairly well kept.

¹ White.

Financial, 1913-14.—As far as could be determined the more important financial items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$1,300
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	1,200
Value of plant	5,000

Sources of income: County funds, \$728; donations, \$572. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and truck garden and amounted to \$700.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,300; other expenses, \$600.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$500. The school owns 3 acres of fertile land cultivated by student labor.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$4,200. There are two 2-story frame buildings and two small cottages. The buildings are badly in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories and a small amount of printing equipment and garden tools.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be developed as a county training school.¹

2. That manual training and gardening be made a required part of the course.¹

3. That the plant be improved and the boarding department extended.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	6,193	3,773
Children, 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,392	919
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$6,970	\$1,845
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county, 1910.....	\$5.00	\$2.01
Percentage illiterate.....	11	27.8

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 4.5 months for both white and colored pupils. The number of teachers is 45 in white schools and 20 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,200 white pupils and 625 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate that the work of the public schools should be strengthened. The county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing a school at Stonewall to serve as a central training institution for pupils from the surrounding rural schools.

STONEWALL.

PAMLICO COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: W. A. Wethington.

A public school of elementary grade selected as a central training institution to supplement the work of the public schools.

Attendance.—135, all elementary; boarders, 6.

Teachers.—Total, 5, all colored; male 1, female 4.

Organization.—The regular eight elementary grades are provided, with some attention to gardening. The industrial work consists of simple manual training and shoe repairing for boys, and cooking and sewing for girls. The school term is 7 months.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management was good, but the bookkeeping system was not such that detailed figures could be obtained without considerable trouble. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6,074
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	6,074
Value of plant.....	45,000

Sources of income: State appropriations, \$4,700; tuition and fees, \$420; Slater Fund, \$300; city funds, \$285; county funds, \$75; other sources, \$294. The principal stated that the net gain of \$594 from the boarding department was sufficient to offset the deficit of the other income.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$5,040; fuel and lights, \$957; materials, \$252; repairs, \$88; other expenses, \$331.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,750. The land consists of 24 acres near Elizabeth City. A lot of about two acres is used for campus and the remaining land is rented out.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$41,000. The main school building is a two-story brick structure with seven classrooms and a chapel. The girls' dormitory and dining hall is a two-story brick building containing 40 rooms. The buildings are in good repair and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,250. Practically all the equipment is in furniture. There are good school desks and dormitory furniture, but the equipment for cooking and sewing is inadequate.

Recommendations.—1. That the grade of work be raised until advanced work in history, physiology, nature study, gardening, and teacher training can be done.¹

2. That a better system of accounting be installed.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1916

ROBESON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	23,531	22,518
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	5,018	5,539
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$33,903	\$13,153
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$6.76	\$2.37
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	13.5	36.6

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public school term is 6.5 months for white pupils and 4.1 months for colored. The number of teachers is 129 in white schools and 96 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,639 white pupils and 3,760 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The Thompson Institute serves as a good central institution, where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools. In view of the work of this institution and the public school facilities of the town there seems to be little need for the Redstone Academy.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

ROWAN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	28, 445	9, 074
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	5, 943	2, 050
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$31, 485	\$6, 506
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5. 30	\$3. 17
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	7. 3	26. 9

The rural population is 80.9 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 5.2 months for white pupils and 4.7 months for colored. The number of teachers is 166 in white schools and 47 in colored schools. The average attendance is 4,964 white pupils and 1,380 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional public school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. Livingstone College should, as rapidly as possible, turn over the elementary grades to the public schools, in order that its energies may be centered on secondary, industrial, and teacher-training work.

SALISBURY.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE.

President: D. C. Suggs.¹

A secondary school with a few pupils in college and theological classes and some pupils in elementary grades. The institution has suffered from lax management. Reorganization has now begun.

The school was founded in 1882 by a group of colored ministers "for the promotion of self-reliant education among colored people," and is now owned and controlled by a board of trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It was chartered in 1885.

Attendance.—Total, 191; elementary 48, secondary 112, collegiate 17, theological 14, male 86, female 105; boarders, 106. Thirty-seven pupils were from Salisbury, 112 from other places in North Carolina, and 42 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 250.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 20; all colored; male 12, female 8; grades 5, academic 6, theological 3, trades 2, domestic science 1, matron 1, the president and a farm manager.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is confined chiefly to the five upper grades, but the first year of the "normal" course includes some elementary subjects. The instruction is fairly good.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in a four-year "normal" course with strong classical emphasis and in the first year of the so-called college. The course includes: Latin, 4 years; Greek, 2; English, 3; algebra, 2½; history, 2; civics, ½; psychology, ½; pedagogy, ½; and science, 2. The science work is divided into four half-year courses.

College: Two and one-half years of Latin, one and one-half of Greek, and one year of German are given. With the exception of two and one-half years of English, the other college subjects are half-year science courses, together with half a year each of trigonometry, geometry, calculus, mental and moral philosophy, economics, and "Christian evidences."

¹ Elected since date of visit.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$84,000. There are four large brick buildings, one large frame building, and two small frame structures, as follows: Ballard Hall, value \$25,000, a three-story brick building used for industrial work and for classrooms for the preparatory department; Hood Theological Seminary, value \$22,000, a three-story brick building containing classrooms, chapel and dormitory for the theological students; Carnegie Library, value \$15,000, a neat building of the colonial type; Dodge Hall, value \$10,000, a four-story brick structure used for the boys' dormitory; and Huntington Hall, value \$8,000, a three-story frame building used for the boarding department and for the girls' dormitory. There is also an auditorium valued at \$2,500 and a cottage worth approximately \$1,500. At the date of visit the buildings were for the most part in bad repair. The dormitory rooms were not in good condition and indicated a lack of control.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$16,900. Of this, \$10,000 is in furniture, \$2,000 in shop equipment, \$3,000 in library books and fixtures, \$1,600 in farm equipment and live stock, and \$300 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That an adequate system of accounting be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

2. That the boarding department be conducted as a department of the school.

3. That the boys' dormitories have closer supervision and the general discipline be improved.

4. That the large farm be used for teaching agriculture or sold.

5. That the secondary and college courses be reorganized and made to conform to the claims of the school.

6. That the theological building be more effectively used.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	19,726	10,043
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,211	2,519
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1910-11.....	\$22,153	\$4,420
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.26	\$1.76
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	14.3	28.9

The population is entirely rural. The average length of the public-school term is 4.9 months for both white and colored pupils. The number of teachers is 135 in white schools and 50 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,588 white pupils and 1,698 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing the school at Clinton as a central institution for the training of pupils from the surrounding rural schools.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 13; all colored; male 6, female 7. Most of the teachers are poorly prepared.

Organization.—The work is divided into nine grades. The four upper grades are called Junior, B Middle, A Middle, and Senior. A few secondary subjects are included in the senior class; otherwise the instruction is of elementary grade. About a dozen pupils are taught in a night class. Industrial training includes printing, blacksmithing, and farm work for a few of the boys and cooking and sewing for the girls.

Financial, 1913-14.—The books were fairly well kept and an annual statement of income and expenditures is published. According to the report for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6, 281
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5, 808
Value of plant.....	23, 600

Sources of income: General donations, \$4,360; town of Laurinburg, \$700; tuition, \$500; loan to school, \$275; other sources, \$446. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$2,153, of which \$1,230 was from board and \$923 from the industrial departments. In addition \$2,000 was raised and expended for a hospital building.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$3,000; "general expenses," \$1,930; supplies for boarding department, \$1,117; industrial departments, \$823; repairs and additions to buildings, \$350; other purposes, \$741.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,000. The school owns 13 acres of land in Laurinburg and 28 acres 12 miles from town. About 5 acres of the town land is cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$15,000. The buildings are all frame structures. They include the main building, two dormitories, a hospital, a cottage, and two rough-board shops. The hospital building contains six rooms, but at the time the school was visited there were no patients or nurse training students. The larger buildings are two stories high. They were fairly well kept, but some of them are in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$4,600. Of this, \$2,200 was in shops and hospital equipment, \$1,500 in furniture, \$700 in academic equipment, and \$200 in live stock and garden tools.

Recommendations.—1. That effort be made to have some of the leading white citizens of Laurinburg become members of the board of trustees.

2. That the school be more effectively organized in its educational and business management.

3. That the work be adapted to the rural pupils as well as to the town pupils of Laurinburg. To this end the school should be relieved of the overcrowded lower grades, gardening should be effectively taught,¹ and the hospital should be used as a dormitory.

4. That an adequate system of bookkeeping be installed and an annual audit made by an accredited accountant.

5. That contributions be conditioned on more liberal local support and the reorganization above recommended.

Dates of visits: April, 1915; May, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

patients from the community or surrounding counties are admitted. The number of patients is comparatively small.

Financial, 1913-14.—The accounts are carefully kept and the financial management appears to be economical. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$8,500
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	8,000
Value of plant.....	50,400

Sources of income: United Presbyterian Board, \$8,000; tuition and fees, \$500. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,100, of which \$4,000 was from the boarding department and \$100 from the trade school.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$6,300; boarding department and shops, \$4,100; general running expenses, \$1,700.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The land comprises 13 acres just outside the corporate limits of the town. About half of the land is used for campus and recreation purposes. The remainder is used for orchard, pasture, and a small farm. The campus is clean but bare and could be greatly improved by shade trees and walks.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$41,500. The main building is a frame structure, two stories high, and contains classrooms and a chapel seating 500. Fulton Home, the girls' dormitory, accommodates 75. It contains the dining room, domestic science department, laundry, and matron's office. The boys' dormitory, a two-story frame building, accommodates 75, also houses the printing office. The teachers' home is a neat two-story building. Jubilee Hospital is a two-story brick building with wards for men, women, and children, an operating room and several private rooms. There are also several small buildings, including the janitor's cottage. The buildings are simple in construction, in good repair, and neat in appearance.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$6,900. Of this \$5,700 was in furniture and hospital equipment, \$500 in farm implements and live stock, \$450 in library books, and \$250 in shop tools.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution gradually center its work on the upper grades, leaving the large enrollment of local pupils to the public schools.

2. That the courses in teacher-training, elementary science, and history be strengthened.

3. That the theory and practice of gardening be made part of the regular course.¹

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

KITTRELL.

KITTRELL COLLEGE.

President: C. G. O'Kelly.

A school of secondary grade with over two-thirds of its pupils in elementary classes. It was founded in 1886 by the North Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is controlled by a board of trustees elected by the conference.

Attendance.—Total, 176; elementary 124, secondary 52; boarders, 128; Of the 57 pupils reporting home address, 41 were from North Carolina and 16 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 284.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

The "normal" course includes history, English, algebra, civics, botany, Bible study, drawing, pedagogy, methods, practice teaching, and social studies.

Industrial: Considerable provision is made for industrial training. The required courses are cooking, sewing, printing, woodworking or bricklaying. There are also classes in basketry, chair caning, and weaving. The time given to this work varies from seven to nine periods per week. Though all the manual work for boys is practical, it lacks organization. As trade training, it is insufficient both in amount of time and in the essential elements of the occupation. Though the school cultivates about 75 acres of land, practically no instruction in agriculture is provided for the pupils.

The work in cooking and sewing for girls is well planned and effective.

Nurse training: A two-year course is given in a well-equipped hospital under the direction of competent instructors. The resident staff consists of a physician and a head nurse.

Financial, 1913-14.—An excellent system of accounting has been installed and the books are audited annually. According to the statement for 1913-14 the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$25,929
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	22,655
Indebtedness.....	1,500
Value of property.....	200,000

Sources of income: Episcopal Board of Missions, \$13,017; American Church Institute, \$4,400; general donations, \$3,242; special donations and scholarships, \$2,066; endowment, \$1,737; special funds, \$687; Slater Fund, \$600; rent of house, \$180. The noneducational receipts are not shown separately, but the net costs of the various departments after deducting these receipts are shown as expenditure items. Figures for the St. Agnes Hospital are not included. The income of this department amounted to approximately \$12,000, practically all of which was used for maintenance.

Items of expenditure: Salaries in all departments amounted to \$11,514. The net cost of the several departments, including salaries, was as follows: General maintenance, \$6,860; academic and normal, \$4,385; administration, \$3,990; trades and industries, \$3,821; boarding department, \$2,154; agricultural department, \$616; other expenses, \$829.

School property: The school property consists of \$163,000 in the plant and \$37,000 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$22,000. The land comprises 110 acres, of which 75 are used for the farm. The school has a beautiful campus of over 20 acres.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$123,000. There are 16 buildings, including the hospital, chapel, and library. Eight of the buildings are of stone or brick; the others are of frame construction. Three are four stories high and five are of three stories. The buildings are in good condition and the rooms are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$18,000. A large part of the equipment is in hospital, industrial, and farm equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the work of this good school be encouraged.

Industrial: Manual training includes carpentry, cabinet making, painting, woodturning, blacksmithing, and mechanical drawing. The time devoted to these courses varies from two to eight hours a week during the preparatory and secondary years. The training of young women in cooking and sewing is unusually thorough.

Medicine and pharmacy: Three teachers devote all their time and two others half time to the courses in medicine and pharmacy. One academic teacher also gives a part of his time to these courses. The medical building is a three-story structure containing lecture rooms and laboratory facilities. The plan of the medical department, as outlined in the catalogue, is to give the first two years of a medical course following two years of college work. At the completion of the four years the student is to receive the degree of B. S. in medicine and be prepared to take up the last two years of the medical course at another institution. The pharmacy course required high-school education for entrance and three years of study for graduation. It is apparent that the courses outlined can not be adequately carried out with the available teaching force and clinical facilities.

Ministerial training: Two teachers are reported for ministerial courses, but one gives a large part of his time to academic classes. Only a few students were present on the day of visit, and these appeared to be poorly prepared.

Financial, 1914-15.—The books are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and an annual statement is made by the president to the society. According to the statement for 1914-15 the more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$31, 973
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	28, 406
Value of property.....	373, 251

Sources of income: American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$13,793; tuition and fees, \$8,715; sale of lots, \$3,106; Slater Fund, \$2,250; Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1,050; laboratory and other fees, \$858; contributions from Negro churches, \$224; contributions from white churches, \$93; other sources, \$1,884. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$5,573. Of this \$4,791 was from the boarding department, \$782 was from sale of books, and the balance was from board and tuition, which could not be shown separately.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$16,650; supplies for boarding department, \$4,791; heat, light, and power, \$3,257; wages, \$1,692; repairs and renewals, \$1,300; educational supplies, \$907; traveling expenses, \$483; chemical laboratory, \$367; postage and stationery, \$329; athletic association fees, \$256; library expenses, \$101; expressage, \$68; other items, \$3,778.

School property: Of the property \$365,690 was in the school plant, \$3,994 in houses and lots held for sale, and \$3,567 in cash on hand.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$132,550. The land comprises about 12 acres of valuable city property. The campus is well kept and neat in appearance.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$190,390. There are 14 buildings of varying sizes on the grounds, of which 8 are large brick structures. Most of the buildings are in good repair and all are exceptionally clean.

BERTIE COUNTY—WINDSOR.

BERTIE ACADEMY.

Principal: W. S. Etheridge.

An elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It is owned by the Bertie County Baptist Association and partly supported by Bertie County.

Attendance.—Total, 68; elementary 60, secondary 8. There were 17 girls boarding at the school.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 2, female 2. In addition there was one part-time teacher.

Organization.—The school work is poorly organized. The school land is rented out, and agriculture is taught from a text-book. A little sewing is provided for the girls, but there is no industrial work for boys.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$1,764, of which \$652 was from the Baptist Association, \$550 from county funds, \$541 from tuition and fees, and \$21 from other sources. Of the income \$1,121 was expended for salaries, \$250 for light and fuel, \$110 for repairs, and \$283 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$15,000. The plant consists of 7 acres of land in Windsor, two frame buildings, one of which is a two-story structure with 20 rooms, and equipment valued at \$700.

Recommendations.—1. That the land now rented out be utilized for a school garden.

2. That industrial work for all the grades be provided.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

CHOWAN COUNTY—EDENTON.

ALBEMARLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: J. E. Tillett.

A one-teacher school supported by a few churches in the Roanoke Baptist Association. The attendance was 27. The school building is a very old, dilapidated frame structure, valued at about \$200.

Recommendation.—The school should not expect other than local support.

DUPLIN COUNTY—FAISON.

FAISON EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. Z. Horton.

A small elementary school with a few pupils doing some secondary work. It is owned by a board of colored trustees and maintained by the local Baptist Association. The 24 pupils were taught by the principal and two colored women. Some slight educational use is made of a blacksmith shop. The sewing is of little value. The income, excluding the boarding department, amounted to approximately \$1,100, of which \$500 was from the Baptist associations, \$350 from general donations, and \$250 from tuition and fees. Of the income about \$700 was expended for salaries, \$300 for repairs, and \$100 for general expenses. There is an indebtedness of \$750. The plant, estimated value \$3,900, consists of about 3 acres of land, two frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$800.

Recommendation.—In view of the small funds available for maintaining this school and the existence of a public school next door, this school should be combined with one of the stronger Baptist schools of North Carolina.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—FRANKLINTON.

GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

A small elementary school with 21 pupils and two teachers. It is owned by the local Baptist Association. It is supported mainly by tuition, which amounts to approximately \$250 a year. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, is in very poor condition. There is no need for this school.

Recommendation.—That the property be sold and the proceeds devoted to assisting one of the larger Baptist schools of the State.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored. All the instruction is given in one large room curtained off for classes. Limited instruction in sewing and gardening is provided.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$1,972, of which \$1,100 was from the Baptist Association, and \$872 from the county. Of this \$936 was expended for salaries and \$1,036 for running expenses and improvements.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$6,500. The plant consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land on the edge of Burgaw, two 2-story frame buildings in poor repair, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—That the plant be improved and gardening and manual training be made part of the regular course.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

PITT COUNTY—GREENVILLE.

TAR RIVER INSTITUTE.

Principal: C. C. Clark.

A poorly managed elementary school with 85 pupils in eight grades. It is taught by two colored teachers with limited training. The control is vested in trustees chosen by the local Baptist Association, and the income of about \$500 is for the most part from the association. The plant, estimated value \$2,400, consisted of 4 acres of land on the edge of town, a rough, unpainted frame building, and equipment valued at \$200.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with one of the stronger Baptist schools in North Carolina.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY—RUTHERFORDTON.

WESTERN UNION ACADEMY.

Principal: P. F. Maloy.

A school of elementary grade with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It was founded by the local Baptist Association, by which it is owned and controlled. The school term is 7 months.

Attendance.—Total, 102; there were 35 boarders. The classroom work is fairly well done. Some garden work is done by the boys and sewing by the girls.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important financial items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,844
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,228
Value of plant.....	5,000

Sources of income: Baptist Association, \$1,260; tuition and fees, \$270; donations, \$210; other sources, \$104. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$525.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,160; supplies, \$800; traveling expenses, \$110; student aid, \$90; other expenses, \$593.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The land consists of 23 acres on the outskirts of Rutherfordton.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$2,500. There were four poorly constructed frame buildings, comprising a large school building, a small dormitory, and two cottages.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500.

Recommendation.—That the course be adapted to the preparation of teachers for rural districts, and manual training and gardening be made a required part of the course.

Date of visit: April 1914.

WAKE COUNTY—WAKEFIELD.

HICKORY GROVE ACADEMY.

Principal: S. H. High.

An elementary school with one teacher and 24 pupils. Though it is taught in a building owned by the county, it is supported by neighboring Baptist churches, which raise about \$200 annually to pay the teacher.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with the public schools.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

WAKE COUNTY—ZEBULON.

ZEBULON BAPTIST SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss M. B. Hilliard.

An elementary school taught in a one-room building on the Baptist Church property. Only 31 pupils attended. It was taught by one colored teacher. About \$200 is raised annually by the church to pay the teacher.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with the public schools.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

WARREN COUNTY—NORLINA.

SHILOH INSTITUTE.

Principal: E. M. Bridgeford.

An elementary school with 9 pupils. The income amounted to approximately \$110, all of which was from the Baptist Association. The plant, estimated value \$2,500, consists of 50 acres of land and a frame building, and has just been purchased by the local Baptist Association.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with some of the larger Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: February, 1914.

OTHER BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

In addition the following schools were reported, but evidence indicates that they are either out of existence or too small to be worthy of consideration in this report.

Bladen County: Clarkton, Hodges Normal School.

Craven County: James City, Atlantic and North Carolina School.

Forsyth County: Winston-Salem, Yadkin Valley High School.

Halifax County: Essex, Essex High School. Littleton, Reedy Creek Institute. Weldon, Neuse River Institute.

Johnson County: Smithfield, Johnson High School.

Northampton County: Garysburg, Garysburg High School.

Onslow County: Jacksonville, Trent River High School.

Richmond County: Hamlet, Pee Dee Institute.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are six Catholic parish schools in North Carolina. The principal facts reported concerning them are listed below. The religious interest is strong in all of these schools.

County.	Town.	Schools.	Attendance.	Teachers.	Income.
Craven	Newbern.	St. Joseph's School.	150	3	\$600
Gaston.	Belmont.	St. Benedict's School.	32	1	300
Gaston.	Gastonia.	St. Joseph's School	40	1	400
New Hanover.	Wilmington.	St. Mary's School.	150	5	1,000
Sampson.	Newton Grove.	St. Francis' School.	20	1	225
Wake.	Nazareth.	Sacred Heart School.	15	1	175

NEGRO EDUCATION.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

Besides the St. Augustine Normal School, described under Wake County, there are five Episcopal parochial schools in North Carolina. Three of these schools were visited and are described in this summary. The two whose existence was verified by correspondence are listed at the end of the summary. The Episcopal Board of Missions has records of other schools, but their existence is so doubtful that they are not considered in this study.

CHOWAN COUNTY—EDENTON.

EPISCOPAL PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: W. J. Herritage, the local rector.

A small Episcopal parochial school with 39 pupils. The wife of the local rector teaches the school, the rector himself giving some assistance. It is supported by tuition amounting to about \$200, and is taught in the Sunday school room of the Episcopal Church.

Recommendation.—In view of the other public and private schools in Edenton and the present condition of this school, the effort to continue the work does not seem warranted.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—LOUISBURG.

GOOD SHEPHERD PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: George C. Pollard.

A parochial school owned by the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina and aided by the Episcopal Board of Missions. It has two teachers and an enrollment of 137 pupils. Practically all the work is elementary. Three pupils assist in the teaching. Industrial work is limited to cooking and sewing.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income was \$700, of which \$500 was from the Episcopal Board and \$200 from tuition and donations. This was all used for teachers' salaries.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,500. The plant consists of an acre of land in Louisburg and a new two-story frame building. The Episcopal Board gave \$500 toward the building, and the rest was raised by subscription.

Recommendation.—That the Episcopal board endeavor to develop cooperation with the public-school system.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

WARREN COUNTY—WARRENTON.

ALL SAINTS MISSION SCHOOL.

Principal: J. H. Hudson.

A small parochial school with 50 pupils and one teacher, taught in the basement of the church. The minister of the church is in charge of the work. It is owned by the diocese and is maintained by the Episcopal Board of Missions. There were 50 pupils, distributed through eight grades, and one teacher, a colored woman, who gave all her time to the school.

Financial.—The income of the school was \$240, of which \$200 was from the Episcopal Board of Missions and \$40 from tuition. All of this was used for teacher's salary.

Recommendation.—The donations from the Board of Missions might better be used in connection with the public schools or at one of the other Episcopal schools of the State.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

OTHER EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

The following schools were reported by correspondence, but evidence indicates that they are not of sufficient importance to enter into the present study:

County.	Town.	School.
Edgecomb.	Tarboro.	St. Luke's School.
Halifax.	Littleton.	Littleton Mission School.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

ANSON COUNTY—WADESBORO.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL.

Teacher: Mrs. E. A. McCorkle.

A small school of five grades, enrolling 43 pupils, taught by the minister's wife. The school has an income of \$117, of which \$90 is from the Presbyterian Board of Missions and \$27 from tuition. The schoolhouse is a one-room building in the rear of the church.

Recommendation.—In view of the good public-school facilities for colored children in Wadesboro and the existence of a larger private school there, this school seems unnecessary.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY—ASHEVILLE.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL.

Principal: C. B. Dusenbury.

A disorderly elementary school taught in an old church building by the Presbyterian preacher, his wife, and a student teacher. On the day the school was visited there were 130 pupils in 10 grades, all doing elementary work. The support, amounting to \$700, was paid partly by the Presbyterian Board of Missions and partly by tuition.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

BURKE COUNTY—MORGANTOWN.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: F L. Brodie.

A small seven-grade school, in session six months in the year, taught by the Presbyterian preacher and two members of his family. The school is operated in a town where there are few colored people. At the time of visit the school was not in session. The reported enrollment for the year was 87. Its support, amounting to about \$400, is from the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and from tuition. The plant consists of 5 acres of land, value \$200; a two-story frame building, value \$1,500, and equipment valued at \$200.

Recommendation.—In view of the sparse Negro population of Morgantown and the surrounding counties the appropriation of the Presbyterian Board might better be used to increase the efficiency of the public school.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

COLUMBUS COUNTY—CHADBOURN.

GOULD ACADEMY.

Principal: H. L. Fuller.

A small three-teacher parochial school owned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, and largely maintained by Columbus County. The Jeanes Fund worker for the county does some teaching. The attendance is 144, all elementary. The reported enrollment for the year was 225.

The reported income for 1913-14 was \$663. Of this, \$450 was from the county, \$180 from the Presbyterian Board, and \$33 from tuition. All the income is used to pay teachers' salaries. The plant—estimated value \$2,000—consists of 2 acres in Chadbourn and a four-room schoolhouse.

Recommendation.—That the plant be given to the county authorities on condition that total support be taken over by them.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—LOUISBURG.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Teacher: Miss Zena Hill.

A small one-teacher school of four grades, taught in the rear of a church. Attendance, 22. The school is supported in part by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and a small amount of tuition is raised. In view of other school facilities in Louisburg, there is no need for this school.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$2,930. The property consists of four acres of land, two frame buildings, and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—In view of the fact that there is a good public school for Negroes in Lumberton, and one other private school which is doing fairly good work, this school should be discontinued and the funds transferred to another school or used for the improvement of the public school.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

WAKE COUNTY—WAKE FOREST.

WAKE FOREST NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: A. L. Young.

A privately controlled elementary school with a few secondary pupils. There were 38 pupils in attendance. The plant is poor and management doubtful. The school was formerly a parochial school and still receives a small appropriation from the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. It is owned by a board of five trustees but is controlled by the principal.

The school is taught by three full-time and two part-time teachers, two of whom are men. The principal, in addition to teaching, conducts a small store and spends part of his time soliciting money.

Financial, 1913-14.—No systematic accounts are kept. The principal keeps a list of donations in a memorandum book. As far as could be determined the income for 1913-14 was \$2,460, most of which was from donations. About half of this sum was used for running expenses and the balance on new building. The indebtedness was \$2,222, of which \$1,202 was on the uncompleted building, \$220 on notes payable for supplies, and \$800 due the principal on land he had sold to the school.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$5,000. The school owns 2½ acres of land in the town. A large frame building of 30 rooms is now in course of erection. The school building contains 5 rooms, 3 of which are used for classrooms. Two small cottages are used for teachers' homes.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

The following schools were also reported by the Presbyterian Board, but evidence indicates that they are hardly worthy of consideration in this report. They are transitory in nature and frequently move when the pastor goes to a new church. They are listed as follows.

County.	Town.	County.	Town.
Alamance.	Mebane.	Mecklenburg.	Pineville.
Alamance.	Graham.	Richmond.	Hamlet.
Bladen.	Elizabethtown.	Scotland.	Laurinburg.
Caldwell.	Lenoir.	Surrey.	Mount Airy.
Craven.	Newbern.	Wake.	Raleigh.
Forsyth.	Winston-Salem.	Wilson.	Elm City.
Granville.	Fairport.	Yadkin.	Booneville.
Henderson.	Hendersonville.	Hoke.	Raeford.

SCHOOLS OF MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In addition to the denominational schools already described, there are two other small denominational schools in North Carolina. These schools are maintained by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Methodist Episcopal denominations. In view of the uncertainty of their support and the need of the larger schools in the State maintained by these denominations, their present condition does not justify the effort to continue their work.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY—ROCKY MOUNT.

ROCKY MOUNT INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. B. Harper.

An elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It is owned by a private board of trustees and supported by tuition. The 105 pupils are taught by four teachers. Although such subjects as Latin, rhetoric, and civil government were reported in the higher classes, the spelling and writing of the pupils indicated that they are hardly more advanced than low-grade elementary pupils.

The income amounted to approximately \$500, all of which was from tuition.

The plant, estimated value \$1,100, consists of a small lot, a 4-room frame building, and equipment valued at \$100. The rooms were crowded and the seats poor. There is a mortgage indebtedness of \$500 on the plant.

Recommendation.—That the trustees endeavor to have the public-school facilities improved so that this poorly managed private school may not be needed.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—LOUISBURG.

LOUISBURG NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Principal: S. P. Hawkins.

The principal claims to have an elementary school with an attendance of 40 pupils. Though the building was visited on two school days, no pupils were discovered. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of about an acre of land, a two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—That all donations be withheld.

Date of visit: December, 1914.

MOORE COUNTY—SOUTHERN PINES.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION INSTITUTE TRAINING SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

Principal: James M. Henderson.

A poorly managed school with a few pupils. The work has practically no educational value. Though the school is incorporated, the ownership is largely in the control of the principal, who spends most of his time soliciting funds. The principal and his wife and three others are employed as teachers. Thirty pupils were present on day of visit. Of these nine were orphans.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income, exclusive of the boarding department and farm, amounted to approximately \$1,200, which was raised through donations, tuition, and entertainments. The boarding department and farm were said to be self-sustaining. All of the income was expended for salaries and running expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$11,800. The plant consists of 4 acres of land on the edge of town. 24 acres 2 miles from town, 7 small, poorly-constructed frame houses, and equipment valued at \$600.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

RICHMOND COUNTY—ROCKINGHAM.

ROCKINGHAM NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: W. C. DeBerry.

An elementary school controlled by a board of 10 trustees, two of whom are white. The school was founded in 1910 by the principal and his wife and the school property in Rockingham is owned by them. The trustees are to hold the title to the farm which the school is trying to purchase.

Attendance.—Total, 83. Only one pupil, who was an assistant teacher, was doing secondary work. About 10 pupils board at the school. The reported enrollment for the year was 116.

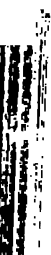
Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 1, female 5. Three other teachers give part of their time to the school.



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In addition to the expenditures for public schools, the State appropriated \$640,863 to maintain for white pupils two preparatory schools, six normal schools, and three institutions of higher learning. For colored pupils the State appropriated \$36,000 to maintain the State Agricultural and Mechanical School, which also receives Federal funds.

Private financial aid.—The four private schools for colored people in Oklahoma have an annual income of \$4,026, a property valuation of \$9,300, and an attendance of 289 pupils, practically all of whom are elementary. Only one of these is considered an important part of the educational system of the State. The two small Catholic schools and the small colored Methodist Episcopal school are described under ownership groups on page 467.

Attendance.—The United States census reported 30,818 colored children 6 to 14 years of age, of whom 23,581 or 76.5 per cent were attending school. The average length of the school term for the State is 6.5 months. The cities with a sufficient number of Negroes of school age have fairly good public high schools. Five 4-year high schools are maintained and there are probably 10 to 12 other town schools which enroll a few pupils above the elementary grades.

Teacher training, agricultural courses, and industrial instruction for colored people are limited to the high schools and the State school. The State school has been so hampered by poor management that these courses have not been effective. All of the high schools have industrial training and some of them have courses in gardening.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system. The only agencies able to supply this need are the State, the county, and the local public-school districts.

2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. The policies of the State school should be directed to this end. The counties, or groups of adjacent counties, should endeavor to organize central training schools where secondary, industrial, and teacher-training facilities may be provided.

3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industrial training. In addition to supplying more trained teachers, central schools developed as a part of the public school system should provide instruction in these branches. In developing this work the counties should realize the possibilities of industrial supervisors such as those provided by the Jeanes Fund.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

LOGAN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	23,510	8,196
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	4,608	1,976
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.	\$79,087	\$26,070
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.	\$17.16	\$13.19
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	1.9	16.9

GUTHRIE.

FAVER HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: George W. Carry.

A city high school offering four years of secondary work with some industrial training for girls.

Attendance.—Secondary, 85; male 28, female 57.

Teachers.—Secondary, 5; all colored; male 3, female 2.

Organization.—Secondary: The course includes: Latin, 3 years; English, 4; mathematics, 4; history, 2; physics, 2; psychology and physical geography. Domestic science is elected by a few of the girls.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$12,000. The plant consists of a city lot and a neat two-story frame building and good equipment.

Date of visit: December, 1915.

LANGSTON.

COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

President: J. M. Marquess.¹

A secondary school with a large elementary enrollment and a few pupils in college subjects. Industries and agriculture are subordinated to literary studies. The institution has been seriously hampered by ineffective administration.

The school was organized by the Territorial Legislature in 1897 and is supported by State appropriations and the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. It is under the direct control of a subcommittee of the State board of education.

Attendance.—Total, 408; elementary 219, secondary 144, teacher training 23, commercial 11, and collegiate 11. Of the 205 pupils above the seventh grade, 82 were male, 123 female; 168 were boarders, 20 were from Langston, 129 from other parts of Oklahoma, and 56 from other States. There were 93 from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 478.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 28; all colored; male 18, female 10; grade and academic teachers 12, music 2, agriculture 2, boys' industries 4, girls' industries 3, nurse training 2, matrons 3.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary division, limited to the four upper grades, is the largest in the school. Owing to the small number of teachers assigned, the classes range as high as 65, 75, and 80 to a teacher during the winter when the greatest number are in attendance.

Secondary: A large majority of the pupils above the elementary grades are taking a four-year course composed of the traditional high-school subjects, including Latin and German. One of the teachers reports Greek. Many of the schedules outlined by the pupils are too heavy and complicated for good work. The normal course continues the secondary work for two years with courses in physiology, theory and history of education, and a very limited amount of practice teaching in the lowest class in the institution. The commercial pupils combine secondary subjects with the study of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping.

College: The college division includes 11 students scattered through four classes. The waste involved in this is accentuated by the fact that the entire institution has only

¹ Elected since date of visit.

Recommendations.—1. That supervision of dormitories and grounds be improved, and especially that paid matrons be placed in charge of the girls' dormitories.

2. That classes be reorganized to give more teachers to the lower grades.

3. That agricultural and industrial instruction be made a more important part of the school work.

4. That the boarding department be conducted by the school under the direction of the domestic-science teacher.

5. That a simpler and more effective method of bookkeeping be installed at the school, which will show the expenditures for each department and make possible useful comparisons monthly or annually.

Dates of visits: March, 1914; April, 1914; September, 1916.

MCCURTAIN COUNTY.

Population, 1910.....	13, 569	4, 576
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3, 596	1, 125
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$53, 096	\$8, 303
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$14. 77	\$7. 38
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	11. 3	28. 2

The entire population is rural. The number of teachers is 89 in white schools and 19 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,958 white pupils and 725 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional public-school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. Effort should be made to reorganize the Alice Lee Elliot Memorial School in order to provide a central training institution where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools of the county.

VALLIANT.

ALICE LEE ELLIOT MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: W. H. Carroll.

An elementary school, with limited equipment, doing a much-needed work in a rural community.

The school was founded in 1880 by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and is owned and supported by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 93. Only one pupil was reported as above the eighth grade. About 60 were boarders. The enrollment for the year was 120.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female, 4; elementary 4, matron 1, sewing 1.

Organization.—The classroom work is fairly satisfactory. Little attention is given to the home life of the pupils. The dormitories and boarding department are carelessly administered. No educational use is made of the 300 acres of land.

Financial, 1913-14.—There were no accurate accounts. The following financial items are estimates given from memory by the principal:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1, 976
Expenditure, less noneducational receipts.....	1, 976
Value of plant.....	8, 000

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,300. Of this \$350 was in the 5-acre tract of land, \$650 in a two-story frame building, and \$300 in limited classroom equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be combined with the public school.

Date of visit: April, 1914.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

In addition to the Faver High School, described in Logan County, there are four public high schools for Negroes in Oklahoma. Several other colored public schools in the State have a few pupils above elementary grade. The four high schools are described in this summary.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY—MUSKOGEE.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: C. B. Bryant.

A city high school, offering four years of secondary work with good industrial training. The seventh and eighth grades, and one section of the sixth, are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 138; male 46, female 92. There were 285 pupils enrolled in the three lower grades.

Teachers.—Secondary, 8, all colored; male 4, female 4. The teachers devote all or more than half of their time to high-school work. Two others teach in the high school, but give the larger part of their time to the grades. There were also four teachers who give their entire time to the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

Organization.—Secondary: There are two courses, the "general course" and the "manual training course." Fifty-one students take the manual training course and 87 the general course. Latin is not required, but is very generally taken by the students in the last three years of the course. The sciences are well taught.

Industrial: For the boys the work consists of woodwork and mechanical drawing. The girls have sewing alternately with cooking. Three double periods a week are devoted to industrial classes. The work is well done.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$70,000. Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The school lot comprises somewhat more than an acre. The grounds are equipped with playground apparatus.

Building: Estimated value, \$60,000. The building is a modern brick structure of 19 rooms.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. The movable equipment consists of desks, industrial equipment, and an excellent library.

Date of visit: January, 1916.

OKFUSKEE COUNTY—BOLEY.

BOLEY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: E. M. Watson.

A small city high school, offering four years of secondary work. The eight elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 25. There were 363 pupils enrolled in the elementary grades.

Teachers.—Secondary, 2, both colored; male 1, female 1. There were nine teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—Secondary: The classroom work is fairly well done. Besides the usual high-school subjects, there is some instruction in cooking.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$15,000. The plant consists of about 2 acres of town property, one *new* 2-story brick building, and two 1-story frame buildings. It is planned to use some of the land for gardening.

Date of visit: April, 1914.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY—OKLAHOMA CITY.

OKLAHOMA CITY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: T. R. Debnam.

A city high school, offering four years of secondary work with industrial training. The elementary grades are taught in the same building. The plant is owned by the county and the teachers are paid from county funds, but the school is supervised by the city superintendent.

Attendance.—Secondary, 80; male 23, female 57. The elementary enrollment was 719.

Teachers.—Secondary, 5; all colored. The two industrial teachers divide their time between the high school and the grades.

Organisation.—Secondary: The high-school course covers: English, 4 years; mathematics, 4; Latin, 4; physical geography, 1; physics, 1; chemistry, $\frac{1}{2}$; botany, 1; history, 3; civics, $\frac{1}{2}$; manual training, 2; domestic science and art, 2.

Industrial: In the seventh and eighth grades and in the high school three double periods a week are given to woodworking for boys and cooking and sewing for girls. The work is well done, but is hampered by lack of space.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$63,750. Land: Estimated value, \$20,000. The school site occupies a block and a half.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$40,000. The main building, where the high-school work is done, is of brick. There are two other frame buildings. The total number of rooms in use is 37.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,750. This includes desks, industrial equipment, and a small library.

Date of visit: January, 1916.

TULSA COUNTY—TULSA.

TULSA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: E. W. Woods.

A city high school, organized on the plan of six years of elementary and six years of secondary work. Industrial courses are provided.

Attendance.—Secondary, 40; male 11, female 29. There were 61 pupils in the seventh and eighth grades and the advanced section of the sixth.

Teachers.—Secondary, 5; all colored; male 4, female 1. All the teachers devote part of their time to the lower grades. The teachers are well trained.

Organisation.—Secondary: The subjects of the four upper grades are: English, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; mathematics, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Latin, $2\frac{1}{2}$; elementary science, $1\frac{1}{2}$; history, 2; psychology, $\frac{1}{2}$; manual training, 3; domestic science and art, 3.

Industrial: All students in the sixth and higher grades spend five double periods a week in industrial work. The industrial work for girls consists of cooking and sewing; for boys, woodworking and furniture making, shoe repairing, chair caning and mat making. This work, especially in the lower grades, is thoroughly practical.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$6,000. Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school lot comprises a little less than one acre.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$4,000. There are two buildings, one of brick and one of frame construction. The high-school classes are taught in the frame building, which is a temporary structure.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. The equipment consists of desks and industrial apparatus.

three schools in the State which have farms have overlooked the value of a well-planned course in agriculture. Seven schools have courses in gardening.

Supervision.—No State supervisor of colored public schools is employed. Practically the only special supervision given to Negro schools is provided by the Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teachers. Ten counties in the State have these supervising teachers, who travel among the rural schools introducing industrial training and extending the influence of the school into the community. In 1915 the Jeanes Fund appropriated \$2,480, the counties contributed \$775, and the supervisors raised \$8,612 by appeals to the people. A summer school was held at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

1. The strengthening and extension of the elementary school system. The only agencies able to supply this need are the State, the county, and the local public-school district. The greatest possibilities of State aid lie in the employment of a white supervisor of colored schools, whose duties will correspond to those of the supervisors now employed in 10 Southern States.
2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. To this end secondary schools with teacher-training courses should be provided, more summer schools and teachers' institutes should be maintained, and the private schools should cooperate with the State department of education by placing more emphasis on teacher-training courses in accordance with State standards.
3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work, counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund industrial supervisors.
4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life, so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people 80 per cent rural.
5. The maintenance of industrial high schools in cities.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are described in the sections which follow. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order:

AIKEN COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	18,997	22,850
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	3,976	5,576
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$45,448	\$12,372
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$11.43	\$2.21
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	10.8	35.8

The rural population is 90.7 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 6 months for white pupils and 3.9 months for colored. The number of teachers is 128 in white schools and 101 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,377 white pupils and 3,150 colored pupils.

Industrial: Boys above the fourth grade are required to engage in manual training for two days each week. Instruction is provided in carpentry, blacksmithing, "engineering," "electrical engineering," and printing. Carpentry is the only industry with sufficient attendance to justify a special teacher.

The training of the girls includes instruction in sewing and cooking. The supervision of dormitories is effective in the developement of sound ideas of home life. A nurse training course is offered to a few girls in a hospital owned by the school.

Agriculture: Classroom agriculture is required of all pupils. Though a number of the pupils work in the barns and on the farm, there is but little emphasis on the educational possibilities. The department is well supplied with live stock and machinery. The attention given to the cultivation of garden truck is of definite educational value to the community.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are carefully kept in accordance with an approved system of accounting.

The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$18,548
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	17,437
Value of property.....	176,014

Sources of income: General donations, \$14,083; endowment funds, \$3,579; fees from students, \$636; county appropriations, \$250. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$4,828, of which \$4,136 was from the boarding department, \$335 from the shops, \$187 from salesrooms and bookstore, and \$170 from sale of farm products. The value of the products used by the school was estimated to be \$7,971, of which \$3,578 was furnished by the industrial department, \$3,132 by the farms, and \$1,261 by the boarding department.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$7,448; boarding department expenses, \$6,236; labor and supplies in industrial department, \$3,866; labor and supplies for farm, \$2,508; administration, including supply room and store, \$1,621; farm equipment, \$400; supplies and labor in academic department, \$186.

School property: The property consists of \$101,793 in endowment, \$63,500 in plant, and \$10,721 in cash and supplies on hand, notes receivable, and other cash assets.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$11,500. The school owns 400 acres of land, about half of which is cultivated. The campus comprises about 10 acres and is fairly well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$45,000. The main building, used for administration, classrooms, and chapel; the girls' dormitory and girls' trade buildings; and the boys' dormitory, are large two-story frame buildings. The boys' industrial building and the hospital are two-story brick structures. A neat one-story brick building is used for dining room and kitchen. There are also several smaller structures and a substantial barn. The buildings are in good repair and the dormitories are clean and well supervised.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$7,000. Of this, about \$3,000 was in farm implements and live stock, \$2,000 in classroom and dormitory furniture, and \$2,000 in equipment for hospital and industrial department.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are carefully kept and the business management is economical. The more important items for the year, eliminating the boarding department, which is self-supporting, were:

Income.....	\$7,746
Expenditures.....	5,400
Value of plant.....	16,500

Sources of income: Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$2,740; sale of goods donated to the school, \$2,382; tuition and fees, \$1,434; donations, \$1,058; miscellaneous, \$132.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,353; repairs and additions to buildings, \$658; light, heat, and water, \$601; labor, \$48; other expenses, \$741.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school owns 6 acres of land and leases 12, all of the land being used for the school campus. The grounds are well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$13,000. There are three frame buildings and a barn on the grounds, all in good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,500. Of the equipment \$2,300 was in furniture and \$200 in books in library.

Recommendation.—That additional facilities be provided so that secondary work and teacher training may be given in connection with the excellent elementary and industrial work of the school.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; January, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

BURTON.

PORT ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. S. Shanklin.

A rural school of elementary grade doing good agricultural work. The school was established in 1902 and is owned and managed by an incorporated board of trustees of local white people.

Attendance.—Total, 113; all elementary. Many of the pupils board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 2, female 5; grade teachers 4, sewing 1, agriculture 1, matron and laundry 1.

Organization.—The usual elementary subjects are offered. The work is done in seven poorly organized classes or grades, and only the forenoons are devoted to classroom work. The girls receive training in sewing and in the care of a crudely equipped kitchen and dormitory. The farm is cultivated with more than usual success and the boys receive valuable experience in farm work.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important financial items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$2,369
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	2,125
Value of property.....	25,500

Sources of income: General donations, \$1,536; endowment funds, \$630; tuition and fees, \$165; other sources, \$38. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,009, of which \$995 was from the farm and \$14 from other sales.

this year they go to school three days and work three days. The industries offered are carpentry, blacksmithing, brick masonry, and shoemaking. The courses are well organized and much good work is done.

The training of girls begins with sewing in the first grade and cooking in the third grade. All the housekeeping of the school is correlated with the education of the girls in household management.

Agriculture: Considerable provision has been made for instruction in gardening and farming. The school has worked vigorously to improve the condition of the sandy soil and to make the farm an example to the island. Effort has also been made to improve the live stock on the farms.

Community work: In addition to the work of the farm demonstrator and the close supervision which the school exercises over its graduates who teach on St. Helena Island, the home life of the community is influenced in several ways. Among the more important agencies are the community classes in quilting and weaving, the children's public-service work, the farmers' clubs, and the patrons' leagues. The school nurse pays frequent visits to the sick in the community and teaches simple lessons of hygiene to all. Probably the most important organization is the St. Helena Cooperative Society. This is an effort to apply the principles and methods of the Irish Organization Society to the community problems of the island.

Financial, 1914-15.—An excellent system of accounts is followed at the school. The annual report to the board of trustees presents a full statement of all funds, together with a full list of donors, and the respective amounts contributed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$18,409
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	17,527
Value of property.....	143,724

Sources of income: Contributions for general purposes, \$10,349; contributions for scholarships and other designated purposes, \$3,691; endowment funds, \$3,173; tuition and fees, \$696; Slater Fund, \$500. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$9,151, of which \$3,630 was from the boarding department, \$3,266 from the industrial department, \$2,032 from the farm, and \$223 from sales of academic supplies.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, excluding principal, \$6,976; supplies and other expenses of boarding department, \$4,920; supplies and materials for farm and industrial department, \$4,708; administration expenses, including principal's salary and expenses of soliciting funds, \$3,894; labor on farm and in industrial department, \$2,092; extension work, \$1,775; repairs and maintenance of plant, \$1,396; new equipment, \$556; academic supplies, \$348; other expenses, \$13.

School property: The property consists of \$77,728 in endowment and \$65,996 in the school plant.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,750. The school owns about 200 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation. The campus is well shaded and picturesque.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$55,746. The main school building, the girls' dormitory, and the principal's home are neat two-story frame structures. The industrial building, an unusually attractive structure, is built of oyster shells and concrete; in

CHARLESTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: H. L. Guy.¹

A well-managed public school of elementary grade with effective industrial courses and some provision for teacher training. The good work of the Southern white teachers in this school illustrates the value of the interest and efforts of Southern people in behalf of the colored people.

Attendance.—Total, 430; all elementary.

Teachers.—Total, 12, all white; male 2, female 10; grades 7, agriculture 1, manual training 1, domestic science 1, physical culture 1, and principal. Several of the teachers have taken graduate courses in some of the best schools of the country.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary grades are well taught. An extra grade has been added to give teacher training to those who wish to become teachers. Emphasis is placed on English, writing, and spelling, and care is exercised in grading the pupils and in the adaptation of school work to their needs.

Industrial: The classes are so arranged that about two fifths of the time is devoted to industrial training. This time is increased in the "special" class, composed of pupils whose work indicates that they can make more progress in industrial training than in academic subjects. Instruction is given in carpentry, laundering, sewing, and cooking. The equipment in these departments is good.

Agriculture: The instruction in school and home gardening is directed by a well-trained teacher who also conducts contests in home-gardening.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value, \$45,000, consists of a city block of land, a large brick building, and a frame shop. The brick building is a modern two-story and basement structure. It contains classrooms, recreation rooms, model kitchen, dining room, and offices. The shop is a neat frame building constructed by students.

Recommendation.—That the work of this school be extended and instruction of secondary grade added, in order that the school may more effectively train teachers for the surrounding rural districts.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; January, 1914; February, 1914; January, 1916.

AVERY INSTITUTE.

Principal: B. F. Cox.

A day school of secondary grade with limited industrial work and teacher training. Its location in cramped quarters in a residential district is a serious handicap.

The school was founded in 1865 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and is owned and supported by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 234; elementary 106, secondary 128; male 82, female 152. The reported enrollment for the year was 259.

*Teachers and workers.*²—Total, 10; white 7, colored 3; male 2, female 8. All the teachers are well trained.

Organization.—Elementary: Pupils are admitted as low as the fifth grade.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in the four upper classes. Two groups of electives are offered—the "classical," enrolling 48 pupils, and the "English normal," enroll-

¹ White.

² Colored workers have since been substituted for the white principal and teachers.

Attendance.—Total, 150; all elementary. The teaching is well done.

Teachers.—Total, 10; all colored; male 1, female 9; grades 8, industrial 2.

Financial, 1912-13.—The finances of the school are supervised by the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. An annual statement of receipts and disbursements is published. According to the report for the year the more important items were:

Income.....	\$2,971
Expenditures.....	3,172
Value of property.....	23,000

Sources of income: Contributions, \$1,039; county appropriations, \$800; interest on endowment, \$624; Slater Fund, \$300; rents, \$96; other sources, \$112.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$2,440; repairs to buildings, \$175; student aid, \$121; books, stamps, and stationery, \$110; other expenses, \$326.

School property: The property consists of about \$12,000 in endowment and \$11,000 in plant. The endowment fund is administered by the Pennsylvania Abolition Society.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$6,000. The land consists of three valuable city lots.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$4,000. There are four frame buildings, one of which is a two-story cottage. The others are one-story structures. The buildings are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories and a limited amount of industrial and domestic science apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the Friends Society study the school to determine the educational value of the present organization.

2. That the institution be developed as a county training school and provision be made for teaching home and school gardening.¹

3. That a simple accounting system be installed.

Dates of visit: February, 1914; March, 1915.

CHESTER COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	10,284	19,140
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,177	4,987
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$32,471	\$5,691
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$14.91	\$1.10
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	6.2	44.1

The rural population is 83.8 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 7.1 months for white pupils and 3.7 months for colored. The number of teachers is 81 in white schools and 60 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,618 white pupils and 2,733 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. Brainerd Institute, at Chester, is a good central school where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools of the county.

¹See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

The rural population is 89.1 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 4.9 months for white pupils and 2.1 months for colored. The number of teachers is 88 in white schools and 28 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,835 white pupils and 632 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the serious need for increased public-school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. Special effort should be made to reorganize the Coulter Memorial Academy so that it may become a central institution where pupils may board and supplement the limited training received in the rural schools. The Chesterfield parochial school is of slight value and effort should be made to have the public authorities care for the pupils of this school. It is described in the summary of small Presbyterian schools for the State.

CHERAW.

COULTER MEMORIAL ACADEMY.

Principal: G. W. Long.

An elementary school with a seven-month term. The school is doing good work but is hampered by limited equipment.

The school was founded in 1881 by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and is owned and supported by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 200; boarders, 12. All the pupils are below the eighth grade. Good work in cooking, sewing, and house cleaning is done. The reported enrollment for the year was 320.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 1, female 6.

Financial, 1912-13.—The income was \$910, \$710 being from the Presbyterian Board and \$200 from tuition. The salaries amounted to \$840.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$5,100. The plant consists of a town lot and two 2-story frame buildings, one used for the school building and the other for dormitory and teachers' home. Both buildings were badly in need of repair, but the rooms were in good condition.

Recommendations.—1. That industrial work for boys be added.

2. That effort be made to enter into cooperation with the public-school authorities.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

CLARENDON COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	8, 794	23, 393
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	1, 967	6, 274
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.	\$23, 403	\$6, 186
Teachers' salaries per child, 6 to 14 in county.	\$11. 98	\$0. 89
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	7. 8	35. 9

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 6.6 months for white pupils and 3.2 months for colored. The number of teachers is 74 in white schools and 77 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,312 white pupils and 2,762 colored pupils.

TRENTON.

BETTIS ACADEMY.

Principal: A. W. Nicholson.

A school of elementary and secondary grade doing good work in a rural community. In spite of limited equipment, agriculture and simple industries are taught. The institution, supported mainly by the colored Baptists, has done much to improve the condition of the colored people.

The school was founded in 1881 by Alexander Bettis, an ex-slave, who exerted a great influence for good in this section of South Carolina, founding many churches and gaining the confidence of the white people. The school is owned by an incorporated board of trustees and supported by contributions from Baptist associations, donations, and a small appropriation from the county.

Attendance.—Total, 231; elementary 187, secondary 44. Many of the pupils board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; all colored; male 4, female 8; academic 9, industrial 1, agriculture 1, others 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The work covers the regular eight grades. The first year of the "normal" course is also elementary.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the last two years of the "normal" course. The course is simple and well selected.

Industrial: The industrial training consists of some instruction in sewing, cooking, woodwork, and farming.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important items, excluding the boarding department, which is maintained on the club plan by the students themselves, were:

Income.....	\$2,817
Expenditures.....	2,817
Indebtedness.....	2,000
Value of plant.....	32,500

Sources of income: Baptist associations, \$1,400; Slater Fund, \$600; general donations, \$500; county funds, \$250; other sources, \$67.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,735; payment on notes, \$350; repairs, \$200; equipment, \$50; other expenses, \$482. About \$4,000 was raised and expended for a new building.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$32,500. The plant consists of 209 acres of land, four frame buildings, a cottage and equipment valued at \$1,000. The buildings are clean and the grounds well kept.

Recommendations.—1. That financial aid be obtained to employ teachers of agriculture and industries and to increase the plant and equipment.

2. That teacher training and theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

3. That a system of accounting suited to the needs of the school be adopted and an annual audit made by an accredited accountant.

Date of visit: December, 1913. Facts verified, 1916.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	12, 923	21, 302
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2, 820	5, 548
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$37, 944	\$6, 794
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$13. 45	\$1. 22
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	6. 0	33. 5

The rural population is 80.7 per cent of the total. The average length of the public school term is 6.4 months for white pupils and 3.9 months for the colored. The number of teachers is 89 in white schools and 68 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,018 white pupils and 3,647 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate a need for additional school facilities. The Brewer Normal School is a good central institution where pupils may board and supplement the limited training received in the rural schools.

GREENWOOD.

BREWER NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: H. W. Stevens.¹

A school of elementary and secondary grade doing some industrial and teacher-training work. A small boarding department is maintained.

The school was founded by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church in 1872 and is owned and maintained by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 250; elementary 221, secondary 29. Of the 60 pupils above the sixth grade 14 were male and 46 female; 20 were boarders. The reported enrollment for the year was 289.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 11; white 10, colored 1; male 2, female 9; grades 5, academic 2, music 1, girls' industries 1, boys' industries 1, matron 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The work covers the regular eight elementary grades.

Secondary: The four-year secondary course includes English, 4 years; agriculture and botany, 3; chemistry, $\frac{1}{2}$; mathematics, 4; history, 3; pedagogy, 1; and physiology, 1. The selection of subjects indicates a regard for the needs of the pupils and an appreciation of recent movements in secondary education.

Industrial: The instruction in cooking and sewing is good. Provision is also made for gardening and for manual training in wood and iron.

Financial, 1913-14.—The financial management is controlled by the American Missionary Association. A simple and effective system of accounts has recently been installed. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6, 836
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	6, 836
Value of plant.....	25, 300

Sources of income: American Missionary Association, \$4,895; tuition and fees, \$1,527; donations, \$382; other sources, \$32. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,586, of which \$1,516 was from the boarding department and \$70 from sales.

¹ White.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,664; supplies for boarding department, \$1,381; equipment, \$1,309; student aid and labor, \$782; heat, light, and water, \$592; general supplies, \$186; other expenses, \$508.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The school owns 20 acres of land, about 12 acres being cultivated by the principal with student labor.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$20,000. The school building is a two-story structure, part brick and part frame; the girls' dormitory is a four-story brick building. The buildings are in good repair and are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,300. The equipment consists of furniture, good apparatus for small domestic-science classes, and limited shop equipment and farm implements.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be encouraged in the better adaptation of its educational work to the needs of the pupils.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

3. That dormitory facilities for boys be provided.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified December, 1915.

KERSHAW COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	10,648	16,444
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,355	4,343
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$23,930	\$4,949
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$10.16	\$1.13
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	8.2	49.2

The rural population is 86.8 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 5.8 months for white pupils and 3.4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 73 in white schools and 52 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,646 white pupils and 1,977 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the serious need for additional school facilities. The Browning Industrial Home and Mather Academy serves as a central training school where pupils may board and supplement the training received in the rural schools.

CAMDEN.

BROWNING INDUSTRIAL HOME AND MATHER ACADEMY.

Superintendent: Mrs. H. E. Mower.²

A well-managed home school for girls providing day-school facilities for boys and girls. Most of the work is elementary, but a few pupils take secondary subjects.

The school was founded in 1864 by Mrs. Mather, of Boston, who later transferred the property to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She also gave \$14,000 with the provision that this sum should be invested and allowed to accumulate until the total amounted to \$20,000. This amount was reached in 1915. The institution is still owned and managed by the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Attendance.—Total, 279; elementary 256, secondary 23; boarders, 61.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; white 7, colored 5; all female.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers the regular eight grades.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White.

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President: M. D. Lee.

An elementary school with a few pupils in secondary subjects. It was founded in 1897 and is owned and controlled by a board of trustees elected by the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The county makes an appropriation to it as the colored public school of Lancaster.

Attendance.—Total, 239; elementary 218, secondary 21; boarders, 49. The reported enrollment for the year was 257.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 4, female 4. The teachers have attended good schools, but they seem to be unable to awaken the interest of their pupils.

Organization.—Though the catalogue outlines "scientific," "normal," "industrial," and "nurse-training" departments, the instruction is confined mainly to elementary work. The few secondary studies are poorly taught. Many of the pupils can not spell the names of the subjects they are studying. A little cooking and sewing is the only industrial work offered. A farmers' conference is held annually at the school and a county fair for colored people is held by the trustees.

Financial, 1912-13.—The financial records are poorly kept. As far as could be determined the more important financial items were as follows:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,900
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,900
Value of school plant.....	14,000

Sources of income: County appropriation, \$900; tuition and fees, \$400; A. M. E. Z. Church, \$400; general donations, \$200. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,500.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$1,532; material and supplies, including boarding department, \$1,302; light and fuel, \$325; repairs, \$202; advertising and incidentals, \$39.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$6,000. The 4 acres of land are near the town limits.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$6,000. There are three frame buildings. Two of these are two-story structures and are used for dormitory and classrooms. A one-story building is used for the lower grades. The buildings are of inferior construction but are fairly well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$2,000. The movable equipment consists of furniture for dormitories and classrooms. The equipment is fairly good.

Recommendations.—1. That greater emphasis be placed upon thorough work in the classroom.

2. That provision be made for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

3. That a better system of student registration and financial accounts be adopted.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Financial, 1914-15.—The financial records are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Missions for Freedmen. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$7,169
Expenditure, less noneducational receipts.....	8,203
Value of plant.....	54,700

Sources of income: Board of Missions for Freedmen, \$7,142; donation, \$20; day tuition, \$7. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$3,373. Of this \$1,972 was from the farm and \$1,401 from the boarding department.

Items of expenditure: Payments on indebtedness, \$3,266; supplies for boarding department, \$2,574; salaries, \$2,461; plumbing and electrical fixtures, \$1,586; farm tools, \$552; fuel and other supplies, \$223; oxen, \$175; repairs, \$138; outside labor, \$134; trees and seed, \$103; taxes, \$91; blacksmith bill, \$60; books, stationery, and postage, \$59; other expenses, \$154.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,000. The school land comprises 500 acres, a large part of which is under cultivation. In addition the school has charge of an 800-acre tract of land owned by the Presbyterian Board, which is being sold in small farms of 5 to 25 acres to colored farmers who desire to live in the school community.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$32,700. There are two new brick buildings, four frame cottages and two barns. The buildings are new. The main building is four stories high, with dormitories on the third and fourth floors. The other brick building is a neat two-story house used for the principal's residence. The cottages are used as teachers' homes. The dormitories and classrooms were clean and fairly well equipped.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$10,000. Of this \$6,000 is in electrical plant and machinery, \$2,000 in furniture, and \$2,000 in farm equipment and live stock.

Recommendations.—1. That the business administration of the school and land project be improved and an adequate system of accounting installed.

2. That a man trained in agriculture be employed to superintend the "farm-home" plan, the school farm, and the instruction in agriculture.

3. That the time spent on ancient languages be given to subjects properly belonging to a rural-life school.

4. That simple manual training be introduced.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; December, 1915.

OCONEE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	20,489	6,848
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,777	1,854
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$28,195	\$3,355
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$5.88	\$1.80
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	15.5	30.9

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 4.8 months for white pupils and 3.4 months for colored. The number of teachers is 116 in white schools and 36 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,766 white pupils and 960 colored pupils.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.	19, 098	36, 794
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.	4, 149	9, 651
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.	\$56, 396	\$9, 418
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.	\$13. 58	\$0. 97
Percentage illiterate, 1910.	3. 8	32. 7

The rural population is 89.4 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 5.8 months for white pupils and 2.8 months for colored. The number of teachers is 158 in white schools and 119 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,448 white pupils and 4,945 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be extended and strengthened. The State School and Claflin College are duplicating each other's efforts in industrial work and some plan of cooperation should be developed between them. Effort should also be made to have the city of Orangeburg relieve these important schools of the large elementary grades for which they are caring.

ORANGEBURG.

CLAFLIN COLLEGE.

President: L. M. Dunton.¹

A school of secondary grade with small college department and an elementary enrollment of 600. It is one of the four institutions to which the State grants the right to give teachers' certificates.

The institution was founded in 1869 by Lee Claflin, of Massachusetts. It is owned and supervised by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and supported mainly by that society. From 1872 to 1896 it received a part of the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. The board of 21 trustees, which is composed chiefly of colored men from South Carolina, is self-perpetuating. President Dunton is one of the pioneers in the education of the colored race.

Attendance.—Total, 814; elementary 597, secondary 177; college subjects 26, commercial 12, special 2, boarders 273. Of the pupils in higher and special classes 99 were male and 118 female. Of those reporting home address 36 were from Orangeburg, 150 from other parts of South Carolina, and 31 from other States. There were 59 from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 866.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 27; white 6, colored 21, male 7, female 20; grades 11, secondary and college 8, music 2, Bible 1, commercial 1, industrial 4. Six of the academy teachers give one or two college courses.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers the usual eight grades, in which three-fourths of the pupils are enrolled. The quality of instruction is above the average.

Secondary: The secondary pupils are divided into two groups—"normal," in which a large majority of the pupils are enrolled, and "college preparatory," enrolling a few pupils. The subjects common to both groups are: Latin, 2 years; French, 2; English, 4;

¹ White.

Hall, a substantial two-story brick building used for administration and classroom purposes; Mary E. Dunton Hall, a three-story brick building used for boys' dormitory; the girls' dormitory, a three-story brick structure; the John F. Slater Manual Training Building, the dining hall and kitchen, library and reading room, all one-story brick structures. The other buildings are large frame structures used mainly for dormitories and classrooms.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$41,400. Of this, \$20,000 was in shop equipment; \$13,000 in furniture; \$4,000 in library books and fixtures; \$3,700 in farm equipment and live stock; and \$700 in other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the trustees seek to induce the city of Orangeburg to relieve Claflin of the large enrollment of pupils from the city.

2. That the training of teachers be made the main purpose of both the secondary and college departments.

3. That the industrial courses for young men be reduced to simple agriculture, gardening, and manual training in wood and iron adapted to rural teachers.¹

4. That the boys' dormitory be so governed as to develop habits of cleanliness and order.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; January, 1914; January, 1915; February, 1916.

STATE COLORED NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

President: R. S. Wilkinson.

A secondary school with large elementary enrollment. It is one of the four institutions to which the State grants the right to give teachers' certificates. The equipment for agricultural and industrial work is good, but the time allotted is too short.

The school was founded in 1896 by the State of South Carolina. It is supported in part by the State and in part by the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. It is controlled by a white board of trustees, of which the governor is ex officio chairman. The board is elected by the legislature.

Attendance.—Total, 726; elementary 529, secondary 197. Of the pupils above the seventh grade 204 were female and 158 were male; 277 were boarders.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 33, all colored; male 23, female 10; grades and academic 14, boys' industries 7, agriculture 4, girls' industries 2, matrons and other workers 6.

Organization.—A complicated and wasteful plan of organization prevails, in which the large student body of over 700, with only 14 academic teachers, is separated by classes into five overlapping groups.

Elementary: The practice school, with an attendance of 364, covers the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. The preparatory department, designed to meet the needs of the pupils from the ungraded schools of rural districts, has two classes, which are practically the equivalent of the seventh and eighth grades.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the four-year "normal" department. The subjects are: English, 3 years; mathematics, 3; elementary science, 2; commercial geography, 1½; history, 1; economics and sociology, 1; Bible, 1; psychology and phi-

¹ See p. 500.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$227,000. Morrill Hall, the boys' dormitory, is a three-story frame building. Bradham Hall, the girls' dormitory building, is a two-story brick structure containing rooms for 400 girls, together with administrative offices. There is also the dining hall, a one-story brick building accommodating 750; and Industrial Hall, a large two-story brick building, which contains shops. Smaller buildings are the agricultural building, the dairy, two barns, a heating and electrical building, the president's home, and six teachers' houses.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$20,300, as follows: Shop equipment, \$10,000; scientific apparatus, \$4,000; furniture, \$3,000; farm equipment and live stock, \$3,000; books in library, \$300.

Recommendations.—1. That the elaborate system of academic classes be simplified.

2. That the disproportion in number of teachers between the industrial and agricultural departments be adjusted and the teaching force rearranged to enable the agricultural department to meet the needs of a people 88 per cent rural.

3. That an adequate number of garden implements be purchased and time allowed so that all pupils may have at least one year of work in gardening.¹

4. That the farm operations be arranged so that special students in agriculture may have practice in farming, to include tillage operations, cultivating, spraying, harvesting, and marketing.

5. That the boarding department be conducted as a department of the school.

6. That provision be made for an annual audit by an accredited accountant.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; March, 1915.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	25,609	29,533
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,547	6,393
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$78,193	\$17,728
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$17.19	\$2.77
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	6.5	31.1

The rural population is 52.3 per cent of the total. The average length of the public-school term is 8.2 months for white pupils and 4.9 months for colored. The number of teachers is 156 in white schools and 89 in colored schools. The average attendance is 3,502 white pupils and 3,945 colored pupils. There are no private schools for colored people in Richland County outside the city of Columbia.

COLUMBIA.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	14,772	11,546
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	2,098	1,884
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$40,246	\$9,545
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	\$19.18	\$5.06
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5.5	32.2

The number of teachers is 61 in white schools and 24 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,800 white pupils and 1,048 colored pupils. A new school for colored people was erected in 1915. Up to that time the city had only one colored public school. Though it is inadequate for a city the size of Columbia, some good secondary and indus-

¹ Since date of visit a course in gardening has been introduced.

Financial, 1912-13.—The treasurer handles all funds except board and tuition, and publishes only a straight list of "amounts received" and "amounts expended" from month to month. The statement for the year gives no details as to what the monthly expenses are. The president receives tuition and board money and keeps no records except the stubs of check and receipt books. The income and expenditure given in the statement below are from the printed statement of the treasurer, while the receipts from board, tuition, and fees are as reported by the president.

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$16,702
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	16,697
Indebtedness.....	14,393
Value of plant.....	82,000

Sources of income: Church conferences and donations, \$14,000; tuition, \$2,000; other sources, \$702. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$8,756. The president makes no analysis of the funds received, so that the amount of tuition and fees is not shown separately, the above figures for tuition being an estimate from the total for board and tuition.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$7,879; water, light, and fuel, \$4,700; payment on school debt, \$800; other expenditures, \$3,318.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness, \$10,000 is in the form of mortgage and the remainder is accounts payable for supplies.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$20,000. The school land consists of 4 acres of valuable city property.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$57,000. There are two large brick buildings and two frame structures. A four-story building is used for girls' dormitory, classrooms, chapel, and president's office. The other brick building is used for boys' dormitory and classes in cooking. The two frame buildings are used for school kitchen, dining room, laundry, and printing shop.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. The movable equipment consists of furniture valued at \$3,000; office furniture and fixtures valued at \$1,000, and laundry and other equipment valued at \$1,000.

Recommendations.—That the double financial system be abolished.

2. That the trustees appoint a resident treasurer who, under the supervision of the president, shall keep the financial records in accordance with a system installed by an accredited accountant.

3. That the books be audited annually by an accredited accountant who shall report to the board of trustees.

4. That the present unwieldy board of trustees intrust the immediate management of the school to a small and responsible executive committee.

5. That the plan under consideration by the trustees to transfer the school to a rural community be carried out.

6. That the energies of the school be centered upon the training of teachers.

7. That simple instruction in agriculture and manual training be introduced.¹

Dates of visits: December, 1913; December, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are carefully kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the business management is efficient. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$21,384
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	19,140
Value of school property.....	635,744

Sources of income: American Baptist Home Mission Society and endowment funds, \$18,610; tuition, \$1,861; other sources, \$913. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$15,095.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$12,565; supplies for boarding department, \$6,936; power, light, and heat, \$3,911; hospital building, \$3,500; equipment for academic departments, \$2,689; repairs, \$1,605; outside labor, \$696; advertising and soliciting, \$323; other expenses, \$2,010.

School property: The property consists of \$493,000 in the school plant, \$140,000 in endowment, \$2,244 in cash on hand, and \$500 in supplies.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$350,000. The grounds comprise 20 acres of valuable land within the city limits. The campus is well kept and the general appearance is good.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$126,000. There are 12 buildings on the grounds, 6 of brick and the rest of frame. Four of the brick buildings are three stories high and one is two stories. The buildings are in fairly good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$17,000. Of the movable equipment, \$8,000 is in furniture, \$5,000 in scientific apparatus, \$3,000 in farm implements and live stock, and \$1,000 in books in the library.

Recommendations.—1. Financial means should be provided to maintain the good work in the academic classes and to add gardening, simple manual training, and instruction in hygiene and sanitation.¹

2. The ministerial training should be limited to short courses for ministers already in service.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; March, 1915.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: E. S. Willett.

An Episcopal elementary school with a few secondary pupils. It was founded by the Episcopal Board of Missions and is controlled by a board of influential white men of Columbia.

Attendance.—Total, 210; elementary 201, secondary 9.

Teachers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 1, female 7. The principal, who is the local rector, does not teach.

Organization.—The work covers nine grades. The teaching is good. Ninth-grade pupils take Latin, algebra, physiology, English, and history. The industrial training consists of woodworking for the boys and sewing and cooking for girls.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

Recommendation.—That the school adapt its work to the needs of rural life by providing simple courses in manual training and in the theory and practice of gardening.

Date of visit: December, 1913. Facts verified, 1916.

MAYESVILLE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: Miss Emma J. Wilson.

A school of elementary grade with a small secondary department and some provision for industrial and agricultural training. It was founded in 1886 by the principal, and in 1896 was incorporated by the trustees of the Mayesville Educational and Industrial Association. The board of trustees is composed of white and colored people from the North and South.

Attendance.—Total, 176; elementary 152, secondary 24. About 75 pupils board at the school. The reported enrollment for the year was 425.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 15; all colored; male 5, female, 10; academic 9, industrial 2, agriculture 1, others 3. A number of the academic teachers devote afternoons to industrial work.

Organization.—The regular e-gnt grades and a three-year "normal" course are provided. The normal course emphasizes English throughout. The other subjects are: Mathematics, 3 years; geography, 2; psychology, 1; philosophy, 1; ethics, 1; commercial, 2. The industrial work for boys consists of simple woodworking and tailoring. Good instruction in cooking and sewing is provided, though the equipment is limited. The pupils work on the school farm, which is cultivated for profit.

Financial, 1914-15.—An excellent system of accounting is followed and the books are carefully kept. According to the report for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$6,169
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	6,595
Value of property.....	47,067

Sources of income: General donations, \$4,981; income from investments, \$478; tuition and entrance fees, \$302; concerts and entertainments, \$208; appropriation from the county, \$200. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,581, of which \$992 was from the farm, \$396 from the boarding department, \$120 from tailoring sales, and \$73 from sales of books and papers. During the year \$5,500 was raised for the building fund, making \$10,304 available for this purpose.

Items of expenditure: Farm expenses, \$2,846; salaries, \$2,410; fuel, light, and insurance, \$914; boarding supplies and expenses, \$782; administration expenses, \$554; payment on loan, \$300; purchase of school books, \$200; academic supplies, \$170. In addition \$9,005 was expended during the year on a new building.

Property: The property consists of \$39,025 in the plant, \$5,667 in endowment funds, and \$2,375 in real estate investments in Mayesville.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$14,500. The school owns 120 acres of land, 50 acres being in the campus site and 70 acres in the farm.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$21,525. There are four school buildings, a laundry, several cottages, and a good barn. The main building, a frame structure recently erected at a cost of \$13,688, is used for classrooms and girls' dormitory. The shop is a small brick structure valued at \$1,000. All of the buildings are clean and well kept.

MORRIS COLLEGE.

President: J. J. Starks.

A school of elementary and secondary grade. It was founded in 1905 by the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of South Carolina. It is controlled by a board of trustees elected by the convention.

Attendance.—Total, 160; elementary 106, secondary 54. Of the secondary pupils 32 were male and 22 female; 40 were boarders. In addition a few ministers attended irregularly.

Teachers.—Total, 12, all colored; male 3, female 9. The teachers were fairly well trained.

Organization.—Elementary: The work covers the usual elementary grades.

Secondary: Emphasis is placed on the ancient languages and mathematics. One teacher gives all his time to languages, teaching Latin, Greek, and German. The other subjects offered in the four-year "preparatory" course and the two-year "college," so-called, are English, history, Bible, and chemistry. A few of the girls take sewing.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are fairly well kept but the system is inadequate. According to the printed statement for the year the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$3, 525
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3, 509
Indebtedness.....	5, 000
Value of plant.....	25, 000

Sources of income: Baptist churches and associations, \$2,425; tuition and fees, \$1,000 (estimated); other sources, \$100. The noneducational receipts, which amounted to approximately \$2,490, were from the boarding department but can not be shown separately from tuition.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$2,100; supplies, \$1,583; furniture and equipment, \$821; repairs and additions to buildings, \$481; payment on school debt, \$426; fuel and light, \$420; traveling expenses, \$128; other expenses, \$40.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$5,000 represents the balance due on the purchase price of the property.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The land consists of 8 acres on the outskirts of Sumter. Part of the land is used for truck gardening.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$18,500. There are three large frame buildings, one comparatively new and the others older but in fairly good condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,500. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories and a few farm implements.

Recommendations.—1. That emphasis on foreign languages be not allowed to interfere with provision for teacher training, gardening, and simple industrial training.¹

2. That a system of accounting suited to the needs of the school be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

Date of visit: December, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

hours per week, respectively. The neatness of the campus and buildings and the emphasis placed on order furnish valuable training.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts were honestly kept, but the cost of the departments was not separately shown. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$1,740
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	1,695
Value of plant.....	15,000

Sources of income: African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches, \$524; tuition, \$480; net gain from farm, \$380; public-school fund, \$293; other sources, \$63. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$2,132.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$1,839; salaries, \$1,668; repairs and other expenses, \$320.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$7,500. The grounds consist of 74 acres on the edge of Rock Hill; the campus occupies about 10 acres and the farm the remainder.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$6,500. The two buildings are two-story frame structures with small classrooms and dormitory rooms. The buildings and premises are neatly kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000; furniture, \$500; farm equipment and live stock, \$300; other equipment, \$200.

Recommendations.—1. That the public-school authorities provide for the day pupils in the elementary grades as soon as possible.

2. That the work of this school should then be centered on the secondary course and the industrial and teacher-training subjects be developed.

3. That nature study and gardening with actual practice be substituted for the course now called agriculture.¹

4. That the present limited time allotment for industrial subjects be extended.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified November, 1915.

FRIENDSHIP NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

President: M. P. Hall.

An elementary school with some pupils in secondary subjects. The management and discipline are not effective. The school is owned and supported by the Baptist churches of York and Chester Counties.

Attendance.—Total, 155; elementary 136, secondary 19; boarders, 35. The reported enrollment for the year was 300.

Teachers.—Total, 8; all colored; male 4, female 4. Three were teachers of elementary classes, and the others had such titles as "professor of higher mathematics," "professor of Greek, science, and literature," "dean of theology," "professor of ethics and history," and "professor of chemistry." These titles, together with the claim of college work, misrepresent the work of the school.

Financial, 1912-13.—Practically no accounts are kept. The boarding department was said to clear expenses, and receipts and expenditures of the department are elimi-

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

GREENVILLE COUNTY—GREER.

BAILEY VIEW ACADEMY.

Principal: J. H. Walker.

A small elementary school with 20 pupils in attendance and 97 on roll. It is owned and controlled by the North Encree Baptist Association and maintained by the principal for personal profit under an agreement with the association. In addition to his school work the principal is pastor of three churches. The teaching is done by two colored women. The income of the school amounted to approximately \$1,000, of which \$290 was from tuition and \$710 from the Baptist associations, churches, and other sources. Most of the income is expended for salaries. The plant, estimated value \$5,000, consists of 8 acres of land, two neat frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$500.

Recommendation.—That the Baptist Association endeavor to merge this school with the public-school system.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

LANCASTER COUNTY—KERSHAW.

UNION INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. S. Jakes.

A small elementary school maintained cooperatively by the county and the local Baptist Association. The 75 pupils were in seven grades, taught by the principal and three colored women. The reported enrollment for the year was 225. The income amounted to \$700, of which \$375 was from the county, \$175 from the Baptist Association, and \$150 from tuition and entertainments. Of the income \$600 was expended for salaries and \$100 for other expenses. The plant, estimated value \$1,500, consists of about an acre of land, a frame building, and equipment valued at \$200.

Recommendation.—That effort be made to have the public authorities take over the work and increase its efficiency.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

LAURENS COUNTY—LAURENS.

TUMBLING SHOALS BAPTIST HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: M. A. Cunningham.

An elementary school with limited equipment and teaching force. It was founded in 1912 by the local Baptist Association. The 200 pupils were taught by three teachers. The income amounted to approximately \$800, all of which was from tuition and the Baptist Association. Salaries amounted to \$600. The plant, estimated value \$2,500, consists of 5 acres of land, a two-story frame building, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: November, 1913.

OTHER BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

The following Baptist schools were also reported, but evidence indicates that they were not of sufficient importance to warrant consideration in this study.

County.	Town.	School.
Aiken.	Beach Island.	Storm Branch High School.
Aiken.	Perry.	Perry Union Institute.
Barnwell.	Blackville.	Blackville Institute.
Lancaster.	Lancaster.	Lancaster Institute.
Saluda.	Saluda.	Saluda High School.

YORK COUNTY—ROCK HILL.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Principal: John S. Dawkins.

An elementary day school taught in the church, the principal being the local rector. It is owned and supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The 77 pupils in attendance were taught by the principal and a woman, both colored. The income of \$1,050 was derived from the church, tuition, and an appropriation from the public authorities.

Recommendation.—In view of the other private schools in Rock Hill there seems to be no need for this school.¹

Date of visit: November, 1915.

OTHER EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

The existence of the following schools was verified by correspondence:

County.	Town.	School.
Charleston.	Waccamaw.	Faith Memorial.
Dorchester.	Summerville.	Epiphany Mission.
Richland.	Eastover.	St. Thomas.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen reports 48 schools in South Carolina. Of these five were considered important enough to discuss in the county summaries. Of the remaining 43, 13 were visited and are discussed below. The 29 not visited are listed at the end of this section. They are considered as little more than Sunday schools by the Board of Missions and are usually taught in the church by the local pastor. The term is five or six months. Eight of these are either maintained in cooperation with the public school or are located in communities where they are needed to supplement inadequate public-school facilities. Effort should be made to have the county provide adequate elementary school facilities.

It is apparent that it is practically impossible to give adequate supervision to such a large number of small schools. With the need for a stronger agricultural school at Irmo and for better equipment at the other four larger schools in the State, the Presbyterian work would be strengthened if the money now spent on the 43 small schools were concentrated on the stronger institutions.

ANDERSON COUNTY—ANDERSON.

SALEM PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: A. U. Frierson.

An elementary day school with a few pupils in the ninth and tenth grades. It is owned by the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. The school term is seven months.

Attendance.—Total, 200; practically all in the elementary grades. The reported enrollment for the year was 310.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 1, female 5.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined, the income was \$1,200, of which \$404 was from the Presbyterian Board, \$300 from sale of cotton, and \$496 in tuition and donations. Of the \$1,200 received, about \$1,000 was expended for salaries and \$200 for incidentals.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$12,000. The plant consists of a large city lot, a two-story frame building, and a small amount of equipment for classrooms. The school also owns 63 acres of farm land, which is cultivated for profit.

Recommendation.—There is present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

¹ See p. 513.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—WINNSBORO.

NAZARETH PAROCHIAL.

Principal: H. R. Harry.

A small ungraded school taught in a church. It is controlled by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. The attendance was 42, the reported enrollment for the year 1915. No financial records were kept. The \$225 paid in salaries to pastor and his wife was from the Presbyterian Board and from tuition.

Recommendation.—That this school be merged with the public-school system or with the other Presbyterian School located in Fairfield County.

Date of visit: November, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

GREENVILLE COUNTY—GREENVILLE.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: A. P. Allison.

A small poorly-taught elementary school with an attendance of 35 pupils, divided among eight grades. The reported enrollment for the year was 74. There are three teachers, two of whom are women. The principal is the local pastor. The session is eight months. The income for 1913-14 was \$500, of which \$300 was contributed by the Presbyterian Board and \$200 was from tuition. Practically all the money received is used for salaries. The school is taught in the basement of a church.

Recommendation.—The funds of this school might better be given to one of the larger Presbyterian schools of the State.¹

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

LAURENS COUNTY—LAURENS.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Teacher: H. Y. Kennedy.

An elementary school with a six months' term, taught by the local pastor. It is owned by the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church. There were 10 pupils, all in the lower elementary grades. The income amounted to approximately \$100, of which \$30 was from the Presbyterian Board and the remainder from tuition and other sources. The lot and the small frame building are worth approximately \$300.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

NEWBERRY COUNTY—NEWBERRY.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Teacher: Miss Myrtle H. Ward.

A one-teacher school with an enrollment of 40 pupils, none above the fourth grade. The term is six months. The teacher's salary, amounting to \$90, is paid by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. The school is taught in the home of the colored minister.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

OCONEE COUNTY—SENECA.

NORREL COLLEGE.²

President: J. S. Williams.

A privately owned elementary school doing poor work. It is owned and controlled by the principal. The three trustees have no authority in the school management. The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen pays the salaries of teachers, amounting to \$540. The remaining income is from board, tuition, and the school farm. The 49 pupils in attendance were all of elementary grade except five

¹ See p. 518.

² Called "Norrel College" by the president and "Schofield Parochial" by the Presbyterian Board.

"college" pupils, who were taking a few secondary subjects. The teachers are the principal, his wife, and one assistant. The plant consists of a cottage, a two-story frame building, and 40 acres of farm land; estimated value, \$4,000.

Recommendation.—In view of the superiority of the other private school and of the public school in Seneca, the funds used for this school would be better spent on one of the larger Presbyterian schools of the State.

Date of visit: December, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

UNION COUNTY—CARLISLE.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: M. T. Wash.

An elementary school with an enrollment of 50 pupils in seven grades, taught by the Presbyterian preacher and his wife. The attendance increases somewhat in the winter months. School is held in a one-room house owned by Union County. The income for 1913-14 was \$225, of which \$150 was from the county, \$30 from the Presbyterian Board, and \$45 from tuition and donations. The schoolrooms have only rough benches and the building is poorly kept.

Recommendation.—That the Presbyterian board endeavor to secure increased cooperation with the public-school authorities.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

YORK COUNTY—McCONNELLSVILLE.

BETHLEHEM PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. M. M. Jones.

A small elementary school with 2 teachers and 80 pupils. It is taught in the Presbyterian Church, the school building having recently burned. The income of \$250 is derived from the Presbyterian Board and the county. The plant, estimated value \$500, consists of about 4 acres of land. Some money was in hand for erecting a building.

Recommendation.—That the Presbyterian board endeavor to have the public authorities assume the full support and control of the school and transfer the present support to one of the larger schools.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

YORK COUNTY—ROCK HILL.

PRESBYTERIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: N. J. Gregg.

A one-teacher day school with 60 pupils. It is practically ungraded and very disorderly. The support, amounting to \$470, is from the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and from the county. The school is taught in a one-room, unceiled building. The seats are rough benches. The plant is valued at \$800.

Recommendation.—That in view of the other private-school facilities in Rock Hill and the present condition of this school, the effort to continue the work is not justified.

Date of visit: November, 1913. Facts verified, 1915.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

The following schools were also reported, but evidence indicates that they hardly justify consideration in this report. In some instances where visits were made it was found that school was not in session. These schools are transitory in nature and frequently move when the pastor goes to another church.

County.	Town.	County.	Town.
Abbeville.	Calhoun Falls.	Darlington.	Darlington.
Beaufort.	Beaufort.	Jasper.	Hardeeville.
Calhoun.	Lone Star.	Kershaw.	Liberty Hill.
Charleston.	Charleston.	Kershaw.	Camden.
Charleston.	Edisto Island.	Laurens.	Mountville.
Charleston.	Johns Island.	Lee.	Bishopville.
Charleston.	Ravenels.	Lee.	St. Charles.
Charleston.	Wadmalaw Island.	Lexington.	Irmo.
Cherokee.	Gaffney.	Saluda.	Ridge Springs.
Cherokee.	Blacksburg.	Spartanburg.	Campo Bello.
Chester.	Blackstock.	Sumter.	Melina.
Clarendon.	Alcolu.	Sumter.	New Haven.
Clarendon.	Manning.	Sumter.	Dalzell.
Colleton.	Nyles.	York.	Yorkville.
Colleton.	Walterboro.		

SCHOOLS OF MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In addition to the denominational schools described in the foregoing summaries, there are three small denominational schools in South Carolina. They are conducted by the "Afro-American Presbyterian Church," the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. All are small schools with uncertain support.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY—ABBEVILLE.

FERGUSON AND WILLIAMS NORMAL AND POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

Principal: E. W. Williams.

A small elementary school maintained as a private enterprise. It was started after the principal left the Presbyterian Church and founded the "Afro-American Presbyterian Church," which has a local following. The 25 pupils in attendance are taught by the principal's wife and a pupil teacher. The principal spends most of his time soliciting funds. No accurate account of receipts and expenditures was available. The income of about \$1,500 was derived from tuition and donations. The plant, estimated value \$7,000, consists of an old building in Abbeville in bad repair and 40 acres of land just outside of town.

Recommendation.—This school should not expect other than local support.

Date of visit: November, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

CHARLESTON COUNTY—CHARLESTON.

BISHOP CUMMINS' TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MINISTERS.

Principal: A. L. Pengelley.¹

An elementary parochial school controlled and maintained by the Reformed Episcopal denomination. Rev. A. L. Pengelley, a white officer of the church, is the principal of the school, while the teaching is done by the pastor of the colored church and a woman assistant. There were 95 pupils in the eighth grade. The income for 1913-14 amounted to approximately \$300, of which \$200 was from tuition and the balance from the church. Practically all of this was used for teacher's salaries. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of a city lot, a three-room frame building and a little classroom furniture. There is no industrial equipment.

¹ White.

the building is used for school purposes. A printing press has been installed and a newspaper is published as a private enterprise.

Recommendation.—In view of the conditions and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: December, 1913.

DARLINGTON COUNTY—LAMAR.

LAMAR NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. R. F. Connelly.

A small elementary school in a rural community. The management is very doubtful and the work of low grade. It was founded in 1911 by the principal and other residents of Lamar.

Attendance.—Total, 46; all in lower elementary grades. The school circulars claim an enrollment of 207, but only 80 names were found to be recorded on the day the school was visited. A few pupils board at the school.

Teachers.—Total, 3; all colored; male 1, female 2. One of the teachers is the principal's wife. Two part-time teachers were also reported. On the day of visit only the principal was teaching.

Financial, 1913-14.—No financial records are kept except the memoranda of the principal. From these it appears that the income amounted to approximately \$3,000, of which about \$1,500 was from donations, \$140 from the county, and \$1,360 from students for board and tuition. The entire income was expended for salaries of teachers, financial agents, and for running expenses. It appears that much less than half of the money collected by the four financial agents is used by the school.¹

The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consists of about two acres of land, a poorly constructed frame building, and equipment valued at \$400. The building is dirty and in bad repair. A piano constitutes the chief equipment. Most of the teaching is done in a church near the school.

Recommendation.—That all donations be withheld and effort made to have the public authorities supply at least elementary school facilities for the community.

Date of visit: March, 1915.

JASPER COUNTY—RIDGELAND.

RIDGELAND NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

President: E. M. Glover.

A low-grade elementary school owned and taught by the principal. The 67 pupils in attendance were practically ungraded; the most advanced were hardly above the sixth grade in preparation. Three pupils boarded at the school. The income amounted to approximately \$490, of which \$340 was from donations and \$150 from tuition. About \$450 additional was collected and expended in the boarding department. The plant, estimated value \$4,400, consists of 5 acres of land in the village of Ridgeland, two rough frame buildings, several smaller structures, and live stock and equipment valued at \$400. The buildings were poorly kept and in bad repair.

Recommendation.—In view of the private ownership and present condition of this school, it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: December, 1913.

LAURENS COUNTY.—LAURENS.

JERSEY GRADED SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. L. J. Maxwell.

An elementary school enrolling 42 pupils, with two teachers. It is owned by an independent board of trustees. The income amounted to approximately \$350, of which \$250 was from tuition and

¹ It is claimed in a circular of the school that the treasurer, a local white man, is vice president of the Lamar bank. Inquiry at the bank revealed that this man is not connected with the bank in any capacity. Another agent has in the past solicited money for fraudulent institutions. Still another agent who lives in New Jersey has made no report to the school for two years, though it is known that he has been soliciting money for the school during this period.

The orphanage was founded in 1891 by the president and has been maintained principally through his energy in soliciting funds. The Orphans' Aid Society elects the directors and holds title to the property. An annual appropriation is made by the city of Charleston.

Attendance.—Total, 360; orphans 108, day students 252. All the school work was of elementary grade.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 20; all colored; male 6, female 14; executive and office 6, matrons and academic teachers 7, music teachers 3, workers at Ladson farm 4. Several other workers were reported as connected with the publication of the "Charleston Messenger."

Organization.—The institution receives children (1) as regular pupils in the day school; (2) as orphans; (3) as juvenile offenders committed by the court; and (4) as boarders. The orphans and day pupils are cared for in the Charleston plant. The juvenile delinquents and the few boarders are sent to the farm at Ladson.

Financial, 1912-13.—The accounts are carefully kept, but the system is inadequate. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$14,710
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	16,152
Indebtedness.....	3,000
Value of plant.....	56,500

Sources of income: Donations from Northern friends, \$6,114; receipts from concerts, \$5,042; city of Charleston, \$1,000; rents, \$792; payments on bills due school, \$686; net proceeds on newspaper, \$661; sale of lot, \$400; interest on deposits, \$21. There was a balance from the previous year of \$2,362. The noneducational receipts were from the farm and amounted to \$1,046.

Items of expenditure: Repairs and improvements, \$4,568; house expenses, including groceries and supplies, \$3,980; salary and wages, \$3,538; farm and reformatory expenses, \$1,950; payment on debt, \$1,135; railroad fares, \$703; band expenses, \$391; fire and life insurance, \$346; printing, \$234; interest, \$152; other expenses, \$201.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$3,000 is secured by a mortgage on a part of the school property.

School property: The property consists of \$36,500 in the orphanage and reformatory plants and \$20,000 in land and buildings rented out.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$15,000. The land in Charleston used by the orphanage comprises about one-half of a block, while that of the reformatory at Ladson comprises 230 acres. A large part of the reformatory land is under cultivation.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$15,000. Of the six buildings two are in Charleston. One of these is a large three-story brick structure, "one of the landmarks of this old historic city." The other building is a two-story brick structure. The buildings at the reformatory are small.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$6,500. Of this \$5,000 is in furniture, books, and school equipment, and \$15,000 in farm implements and live stock.

Recommendations.—1. That the trustees provide for the reorganization of the work to accord with sound principles of education and institutional management.

2. That the local day pupils be sent to the public schools of Charleston and the boarding pupils to other boarding schools so that this institution may be devoted wholly to the care of orphans and delinquents.

Date of visit: December, 1913.

MARLBORO COUNTY—BENNETTSTVILLE.

UNITED STATES RESCUE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME.

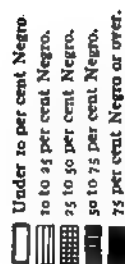
Founder: William Ratliff.

From 1911 to 1914 the philanthropy of North and South was solicited for this institution. The money paid on the property during this time was not enough to secure title, and there never were over 25 orphans in attendance. In 1914 the local white people refused to indorse the founder any longer and he left Bennettsville. With the aid of local colored people a woman left in charge has continued to care for the six orphans remaining in the institution. As late as May, 1915, the founder was still soliciting funds, though he was no longer connected with the institution.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

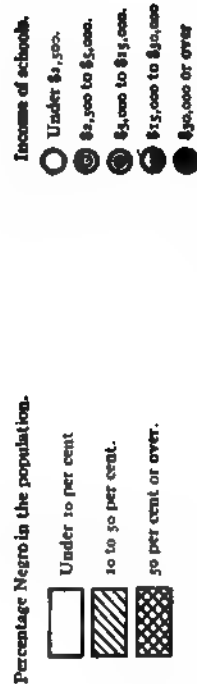
Dates of visits: November, 1913; December, 1914.

(a) Figures not available.



MAP 25.—PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN IN TENNESSEE ON THE BASIS OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The upper figure in each county is for white children, the lower for colored. The shading indicates the percentage of Negroes in the total population.



MAP 26.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES IN TENNESSEE.

The circles show the location and the annual income of the more important schools. The shading indicates the percentage of Negroes in the total population.

859 pupils. The secondary work of the other two schools is very limited. The course of study of most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Some of them still require Greek, and practically all make Latin the central subject.

College.—College instruction is provided for 228 students in private schools and for 505 professional students at Meharry Medical College. Only Fisk University and Knoxville College have facilities to give college instruction. Ten college pupils are enrolled in Lane College. In view of the fact that 188 of the college pupils are in Fisk University, the effort to maintain college classes in the other two private schools of Nashville is wasteful. The professional training given in Meharry Medical College is valuable.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools in Tennessee is trained teachers. The supply now depends largely on the private secondary schools and the State school. Only four of the private schools, however, give fairly good courses in teacher training. Four others include one or two teacher-training subjects in their course. To supplement these facilities an effort has been made to develop county training schools. Through the cooperation of the Slater Fund and the General Education Board with the State department of education three of these schools are now maintained. As yet, however, their work is almost entirely of elementary grade. They are county centers at which some secondary and industrial training may be supplied to those who plan to teach in the rural schools. The pupils in the graduating classes of all of the schools offering teacher training number about 200, an annual output obviously inadequate to meet the needs of a State with 473,000 Negroes and 1,900 teachers in colored public schools.

Industrial.—The industrial courses in the colored schools of Tennessee are meager. The State Agricultural and Industrial Normal School has not yet developed its industrial department so that its pupils may learn trades. Eight schools offer one or two satisfactory industrial courses. Ten others are making unsatisfactory attempts to give industrial training. Several of the public high schools have satisfactory courses in manual training.

Agricultural.—Three schools in the State offer some agricultural instruction. The agricultural work of the State school is now being organized on an effective basis. Knoxville College has a large farm and considerable equipment, but the classroom instruction in the subject is insufficient. Fisk University offers some instruction in theoretical agriculture. Morristown College has recently purchased a large farm and introduced courses in gardening. Some of the public high schools have courses in gardening.

Supervision.—Through the cooperation of the State department of education and the General Education Board, a white supervisor travels over the State observing educational conditions and encouraging efforts for improvement. The more important agencies with which he cooperates are the Jeanes and Slater Funds and the Rosenwald Rural School Building Fund. In the summer of 1915 a summer school was held at the State Agricultural and Industrial Normal School. Five counties in the State have Jeanes Fund supervisors traveling among the rural schools introducing industrial training and extending the influence of the school into the community. In 1915 the Jeanes Fund

SHELBYVILLE

TURNER NORMAL SCHOOL.

President: J. A. Jones.

A school of elementary and secondary grade doing good classroom work. It was founded in 1890 by the Tennessee Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and is owned and controlled by a board of 72 trustees elected by the Conference.

Attendance.—Total, 101; elementary 78, secondary 23; male 45, female 56; boarders, 47.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 11; all colored; male 5, female 6; grades and academic 6, boys' industries 1, girls' industries 1, other workers 3.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is done in the usual eight grades. Some student teachers are used in this department.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the four-year "normal" course. The course includes: English, 2 years; Latin, 4; algebra, 4; geometry, 2; elementary science, 3; and history, 1. In addition pedagogy, botany, commercial subjects, and theological subjects are taken as electives by one or two pupils.

Industrial: A teacher of boys' industries conducts the repair work on the grounds. A teacher of girls' industries gives instruction in sewing.

Financial, 1914-15.—Fairly accurate accounts are kept at the school. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$4,737
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	11,023
Indebtedness	7,375
Value of property	48,400

Sources of income: African Methodist Episcopal Church, \$4,000; donations, \$500; tuition and fees, \$237. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,477.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,959; material and supplies, \$2,370; equipment, \$540; student labor, \$405; interest, \$210; power, light, and water, \$86; repairs, \$41; advertising and soliciting, \$39; outside labor and other expenses, \$4,850. Much of the outside labor and general expense was reported in connection with work on a new building.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$5,450 was bills payable on interest, \$1,650 back salaries payable to teachers, and \$275 accounts payable for equipment and supplies.

School property: The property consists of \$45,700 in the plant and \$2,700 in endowment.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,100. The school site comprises 20 acres just outside the corporate limits of the town, with 10 acres under cultivation. The campus of 5 acres is neat and well kept. There are excellent athletic fields for boys and girls.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$40,000. The main building is a new four-story brick structure, valued at \$30,000. It is used for administration purposes and girls' dormitory. A large frame building, value \$4,000, is used for boys' dormitory. There are three other small buildings and a barn. All the buildings are in good condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,600. Of this, \$800 was in furniture, \$500 in library books and fixtures, \$250 in farm implements and live stock, and \$50 in shop equipment.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

President: F. A. McKenzie.¹

An institution of college grade with a secondary department. Emphasis is placed on teacher training and physical and social sciences. The geographical location and progressive management are unusually favorable to the development of a strong central institution for college training and social service.

The institution was founded in 1865 by the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. It was incorporated in 1867 and is now owned by an independent board of trustees composed of white and colored men from the North and South. Money for some of the buildings was obtained by the concerts of the famous "Jubilee Singers," who made a world tour in 1871. The long presidency of Dr. E. M. Cravath from 1875 to 1900 was a notable period in the growth of the institution.

Attendance.—Total, 505; elementary 112, secondary 169, college 188, special 36; male 252; female 253; boarders, 253. Of the pupils above the practice school 85 were from Nashville, 154 from other places in Tennessee, and 266 from other States.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 45; white 31, colored 14; male 11, female 34; practice school 4, academic and college 19, music 7, matrons 4, domestic science 1, agriculture 1, executive 5, other workers 4.

Organization.—Elementary: Good elementary work is done in the eight grades of the practice school.

Secondary: Secondary work is done in the four-year "preparatory courses." All pupils take the same subjects during the first two years. The subjects are mathematics, Latin, English, science, history, singing, and manual training or home economics. In the last two years four groups of electives are offered—scientific, education, home economics, and classical. The first three groups, with 61 pupils, differ from one another only in the emphasis on the subjects indicated by the name of the course. The classical group, with 14 pupils, also contains many of the subjects of the other courses and requires Latin and Greek in addition.

College: The four college courses enroll pupils as follows: Scientific, 77; education, 25; home economics, 17; classical, 38. All the courses provide considerable time for the physical sciences, English, and social science. Each course makes liberal provision for the subjects indicated by the name of the course. A modern language is required in the scientific course and in education and is elective in home economics. The classical course requires Latin, Greek, and a modern language. Home economics is required in all freshmen college courses. There were two graduate students.

Special training for social service has been arranged. The work includes religious pedagogy, sociology, recreation, statistics, manual training, and domestic science. The field practice is carried on at the Bethlehem House and in the colored neighborhoods of Nashville.

Music department: The courses in vocal and instrumental music form an important part of the university. The seven teachers are well trained. The facilities both in instruments and books are probably the best of all the schools for colored people. The

¹ White.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be adequately financed so that it may strengthen its work as a central institution for college training and social service.

2. That increased provision be made for teacher training, manual training, and the theory and practice of gardening.¹

Dates of visits: February, 1914; February, 1915; November, 1915.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

President: G. W. Hubbard.²

A medical school with departments of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and nurse training. It is one of the two institutions for the medical education of colored students and is rendering an important service. Hubbard Hospital, a well equipped institution, is maintained in connection with the school. The entrance requirements have been below the standards of the American Medical Association but plans are now under way to raise them.

The institution was founded in 1876 by Dean Hubbard through the gifts of the five Meharry brothers. Dean Hubbard has been the moving spirit of the institution from the beginning, and his 40 years of service constitute a noteworthy contribution to the cause of medical education. Until recently the school was nominally a part of Walden University (now Walden College), which is owned by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1915, the Freedmen's Board made the institution independent and appointed a board of trustees, the majority of whom are members of the Methodist Church.

Attendance.—Total, 505; medical 291, dentistry 137, pharmacy 54, nurse training 23. A few of the students in each department are young women.

Teachers.—Total, 30; full time 8, part time 22; white 2, colored 28. There are 4 full time teachers in the medical department, 2 in dentistry, and 2 in pharmacy. A head nurse is also employed at the hospital.

Organization.—The courses are well planned, but more equipment is seriously needed. The anatomical laboratory is inadequate, but funds are available for this building.

Medical: The medical department requires for admission graduation from an approved high school and one year of college work in physics, chemistry, and biology. The regular course for the degree of M. D. covers a period of four years of 32 weeks each.

Dental: The dental department requires for admission graduation from an accredited high school. The degree of D. D. S. is granted upon the satisfactory completion of the course, which covers four years of 28 weeks each.

Pharmacy: The pharmacy department requires for admission two years of high-school work, including one year of Latin and physics. Three years of 28 weeks each are required for graduation from this course. Those who comply with the requirements receive the degree of pharmaceutical chemist (Ph. C.).

Nurse training: A good nurse-training course is provided at Hubbard Hospital. The requirement for admission is graduation from a four-year high school. The course covers three years of eight months each.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White

Organization.—Elementary: Fairly good instruction is given in the three upper elementary grades.

Secondary: Secondary work is divided into two regular courses, the "academic," enrolling 41 pupils, and the "normal," enrolling 25. The subjects in these courses are practically identical, but the time allotments differ slightly.

The academic course covers: Latin, 4 years; Greek, 2; English, 4; mathematics, 5; science, 1; history and civics, 1½; Bible, 3; physiology, ½. The normal course has one year less of foreign language, one year less of Bible, and an additional year of science, besides a small amount of teacher training and review work. Two pupils elect bookkeeping instead of psychology. The 6 pupils reporting college subjects were taking courses largely made up of foreign languages and science. The 9 theological students were all preachers over 30 years of age with very little previous training. The division of the small student body and teaching force among so many classes is wasteful.

Industrial: Limited training in cooking, sewing, basketry, and millinery is provided, the instruction being given by three part-time teachers and a student assistant. Hat making for men is also taught. Some of the boys assist in the repair of buildings.

Financial, 1913-14.—The books are kept in accordance with the requirements of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.	\$5,467
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.	5,360
Value of plant.	98,000

Sources of income: American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$1,547; tuition, \$943; old accounts, \$464; women's societies, \$323; Negro churches, \$267; white churches, \$36; other sources, \$1,887. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$6,697, of which \$6,361 was from the boarding department and \$336 from sale of books.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$4,598; supplies for boarding department, \$3,690; heat, light, and power, \$1,000; educational supplies, \$869; outside labor, \$681; repairs, \$369; postage, \$40; miscellaneous, \$810. The cash balance at the end of the year amounted to \$107.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$10,000. A tract of 12 acres of land on a high bluff overlooking the Cumberland River was purchased in 1098 for \$10,000. It is a beautiful school site, but the general appearance of the grounds could be much improved.

Buildings: Estimated value \$80,000. Phillips' Hall, a five-story brick structure with basement, is the main building; it is used for chapel, classrooms, dining hall and girls' dormitory. Two two-story frame buildings are used for boys dormitories. A substantial four-story brick building, destined for use as a boys' dormitory, was in course of erection at the time the school was visited. The president's house is a neat, two-story cottage of brick veneer.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$8,000. Furniture, \$5,000; shop and laundry equipment, \$1,200; pianos and organs, \$1,000; library, \$500; farm equipment and live stock, \$250; scientific apparatus, \$50.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be made to serve chiefly as a secondary school for rural and small town communities of the surrounding country.

2. That the effort to teach foreign languages and college subjects be not allowed to interfere with such essential subjects as teacher training, history, and elementary science.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; February, 1915.

and deposits all local funds in the national bank to the credit of the general bookkeeper, who disburses all funds. All bills and pay rolls are approved by the president of the school and the State superintendent of public instruction, and large bills have in addition the approval of the president of the State board of education. The books are audited annually by the State auditor and copies of the financial report submitted by him to the governor, the State department of education, and the members of the State board. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$39,819
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	19,218
Indebtedness.....	6,000
Value of property.....	193,915

Sources of income: State appropriation, \$24,189; Federal fund, \$12,000; tuition and fees, \$3,630. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$23,184, of which \$14,759 was receipts from the boarding department, \$4,676 from the farm and other productive departments, and \$3,749 from room rent.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$18,262; dining-hall expenses, \$8,896; farm expenses, \$3,393; power, heat, and light, \$2,336; supplies and material for industrial department, \$1,122; repairs, \$576; sundries and other expenses, \$7,817.

Indebtedness: There was a balance of \$6,000 owing on the land. This sum was not yet due, however.

Property: The property at the end of the year consisted of \$155,163 in the plant and \$38,752 in cash on hand.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$48,128. The school owns 167 acres of land on a commanding elevation on the edge of the city. Approximately 110 acres are under cultivation and 10 acres are used for school campus. The campus has been improved by student labor.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$92,200. The buildings include the academic and administration building, girls' and boys' dormitories, trades building and heating plant, several farm houses and two barns. The administration building and the two dormitories are three-story brick structures with two 2-story wings. The trades building is a one-story brick structure. All of the buildings are well constructed and in good repair. They have steam heat, electric lights, and other modern conveniences.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$14,835. Of this, \$8,925 was in furniture, \$2,539 in shop equipment, \$2,400 in farm equipment and live stock, \$896 in library books, and \$75 in scientific apparatus.

Recommendations.—1. That the teaching force and organization be better adapted to realize the purposes of the land-grant fund for agricultural and mechanical education and to the preparation of teachers for rural districts.

2. That the large attendance from Nashville be discouraged unless the pupils come for courses not available in the city schools.

3. That a system of accounting suited to the needs of the school be installed and the books audited annually by an accredited accountant.

4. That the attendance of the summer school be limited to the number which the institution can safely and effectively handle.

Dates of visits: March, 1914; April, 1915.

tary, and are not protected against fire. A large addition was being made to one of the brick buildings. The stone foundation of the girls' dormitory had been laid but work on the building had ceased. The dormitories were in poor condition.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$5,000. Practically all of the equipment was in furniture. Scientific apparatus and other equipment are negligible.

Recommendation.—In view of the numerous public and private institutions for colored people in Nashville, it is recommended that the institution be moved to another section where it will have a larger field of influence. Combination with Morristown College would be the most satisfactory solution of the problem of location.

Dates of visits: February, 1914; February, 1915.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	7,543	22,702
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,470	5,789
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912-13.....	\$26,413	\$8,108
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$17.96	\$1.40
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5.7	39

The entire population is rural. The number of teachers is 57 in white schools and 74 in colored schools. The average attendance is 982 white pupils and 2,830 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be increased and strengthened. In the effort to meet this need the county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and the General Education Board, is developing the school at Somerville as a central training institution.

SOMERVILLE.

FAYETTE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: W. P. Ware.

An elementary public school selected as a central training institution to supplement the work of the public schools.

Attendance.—Total, 275; all elementary.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 1, female 4.

Organization.—The regular eight elementary grades are provided. A course in methods is given in the eighth grade, in order that pupils who go out to teach in the rural schools may have some training. The industrial work consists of sewing, cooking, manual training, and gardening.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$1,340, of which \$840 was from public funds and \$500 from the Slater Fund. Of the income \$1,250 was expended for salaries and \$90 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$4,540. The plant consists of 5 acres of land, valued at \$245, a five-room building, value \$3,955, and equipment worth \$300.

Recommendation.—That the work be encouraged and facilities added, as the need appears, for a boarding department and additional teacher-training subjects.

Teachers.—Secondary, 5; all colored; male 2, female 3.

Organization.—Secondary: The secondary course includes: English, 4 years, history, 2; mathematics, 3; Latin, 4; and physical geography, 1.

Industrial: Cooking and sewing are provided for girls. Three hours a week are assigned to these subjects in the first year and five hours in the second and third.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value \$30,000, consists of a city lot, which is not large enough to furnish adequate play space, and a two-story brick building. The school is crowded.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

NEWTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. M. S. Lewis.

An elementary day school with 7 high school pupils. It was founded in 1904 by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and is partially supported by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 90. The reported enrollment for the year was 139. The elementary work is well done. Instruction in cooking and sewing is provided for girls, but there is no manual training for boys.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 1, female 5.

Financial, 1914-15.—School funds are administered by a nonresident treasurer and no books are kept at the school. According to the statement of the treasurer the more important items for the year were:

Income	\$2, 650
Expenditures	2, 342
Value of plant	14, 250

Sources of income: Presbyterian Board, \$1,475; tuition and fees, \$650; donations, \$375; other sources, \$150.

Items of expenditure: Teachers' salaries, \$1,475; student aid, \$100; supplies, \$50; other expenses, \$750.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,000. The land comprises a large city lot. Only a small space is available for playground and recreation.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$6,750. There is one neat frame building. It contains 10 classrooms and basement, is well lighted and adapted to school purposes. It is clean and well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,500. The school is equipped with patent desks. There is some equipment for domestic science, but no tools or shop equipment for boys' industries.

Recommendation.—That this school dispose of its city property, move into the rural districts, and be given sufficient funds to enable it to become a training school for teachers of the counties of this section. For this purpose the Swift Memorial College at Rogersville and the Meyer Industrial School could be combined with it.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

HYDE PARK STATION.

LINCOLN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: H. F. Talifero.

A rural public high school doing three years of secondary work with good industrial training.

maintain a college department is wasteful. The omission of cates a lack of adaptation limited to a little cooking and

Financial, 1913-14.—The were not clearly shown. As follows:

Income, excluding noneducat
Expenditure, less noneducatio
Value of school property.....

Income: From Presbyte
noneducational receipts were

Expenditure: Salaries, \$
and heat, \$450; repairs, \$200

Property: The school pr
ment. The endowment, tra
tution, is administered by t
board's appropriation.

Plant.—Land: Estimate
town on a commanding em
been improved.

Buildings: Estimated vs
offices, chapel, and girls' roo
dormitory is a three-story bri

Equipment: Estimated value, \$2,500. The equipment consists largely of laboratory and classroom furniture, with a few books and sewing machines.

Recommendations.—1. That the curriculum be simplified and provision made for teacher training, theory and practice of gardening, and manual training.

2. That the county authorities be urged to aid in educating the elementary pupils who are now entirely dependent upon this institution.

Visited: February, 1915.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	8,199	17,710
Children 6 to 14 years of age.	1,766	4,409
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1912.....	(¹)	(¹)
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	(¹)	(¹)
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4.5	38.1

The rural population is 89.5 per cent of the total. The number of teachers is 56 in white schools and 43 in colored schools. The average attendance is 2,063 white pupils and 3,038 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional school facilities. To meet this need the county, in cooperation with the Slater Fund and General Education Board, is de opening a central training school at Brownsville.

¹ Teachers' salaries could not be obtained by race.

Attendance.—Total, 77; all in nine grades. The only industrial work is a little sewing and cooking. There were 18 boarders. The reported enrollment for the year was 114.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 1, female 4.

Financial, 1913-14.—The accounts were kept by a nonresident treasurer and could not be obtained. The income amounted to approximately \$1,000, a part of which is from the county and the remainder from the association and tuition. Practically all the income was used for salaries.

Plant.—The plant, estimated value \$5,000, consists of 13 acres of land, a two-story brick building, an old frame building, and equipment worth about \$500. The buildings are in need of repair.

Recommendations.—1. That the boarding department be enlarged.

2. That manual training and gardening be made a regular part of the course.¹

Date of visit: February, 1915.

KNOX COUNTY.

There are no private schools for colored people in Knox County outside of the city of Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	28,706	7,638
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	4,621	1,032
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1914-15.....	\$89,002	\$15,083
Teachers' salaries, per child, 6 to 14, in city.....	\$19.26	\$14.61
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	4.2	14.2

There are 12 schools for white pupils in Knoxville and 3 for colored. The number of teachers is 140 in white schools and 20 in colored schools. The average attendance is 6,000 white pupils and 1,050 colored pupils.

The public schools of Knoxville accommodate more than the number of children 6 to 14 years of age. In addition to the elementary schools a good high school is furnished for colored pupils. Knoxville College is, therefore, free to center its work on secondary industrial and teacher-training courses for boarding pupils.

KNOXVILLE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: Charles W. Ansler.

A public high school offering three years of secondary work. Elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 116; male 53, female 63. The elementary enrollment was 145.

Teachers.—Secondary, 7; all colored; male 5, female 2.

Organization.—The three-year secondary course includes: English, 3 years; Latin, 3; mathematics, 3; history and civics, 3; biology, 1; physics, 1; physiology, 1.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$12,000. The plant consists of a large lot and a two-story brick building in fair condition.

Date of visit: January, 1916.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

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third floors; Carnegie Library, erected at a cost of \$10,000, containing library and recitation rooms for college classes; McMillan Memorial Chapel, a neat church edifice, seating 700; the mechanical building, containing the shops and the electric-lighting plant; the hospital, a two-story brick structure, with a capacity of about 25 beds; the president's house; and five cottages used by teachers. In addition there are two large barns, a silo, a well equipped greenhouse, and a small brick building housing the central heating plant. Most of the buildings are well constructed and in good condition. A few, however, are badly in need of repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$10,000. Of this about \$7,000 is in furniture and classroom apparatus and the remainder in farm and electrical shop equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That the academic courses be strengthened by increased emphasis on history, social studies, and elementary science with adequate laboratory facilities.

2. That the agricultural department and industrial training for boys be reorganized on a simple basis so that the students may receive enough training to supplement their academic education for teachers and ministers.

Date of visit: January, 1915.

The school was founded in 1879; the first building was erected in 1882; and the name "college" was added in 1896. It is controlled by the Tennessee Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and is the largest of the schools of this denomination.

Attendance.—Total, 218; elementary 139, secondary 67, in college courses 10, theological 2; male 121, female 97. Theological subjects were studied by 10 pupils in other classes. Of the pupils reporting home address, 28 were from Jackson, 29 from other places in Tennessee, and 22 from other States. There were 52 students boarding at the school. The reported enrollment for the year was 317.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 15; all colored; male 8, female 7; grades 4, academic 6, music 1, typewriting 1, manual training 1, sewing 1, matron 1.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covers grades 5 to 8.

Secondary: Secondary work is offered in two courses, "college preparatory," with 27 pupils, and "teacher training," with 40 pupils. The "college preparatory" includes: Latin, 4 years; Greek, 2; mathematics, 4; English, 3; physics, 1; history and civics, 1½, Bible, ½. The "teacher-training" course offers Latin, 3 years; mathematics, 4; English, 3; science, 3½; history, 1½; economics, 1; Bible, 1½; psychology, ½. In the fifth year of this course some provision is made for practice teaching and methods. The college subjects, studied by a few pupils, are Latin, 2½ years; Greek, 1; German, 2; mathematics, 2; and a little physics and economics. These courses emphasize foreign languages to the neglect of such subjects as teacher training, nature study, and social science. Although the program of studies is rather elaborate for six teachers and the small student body, much good work is done.

Industrial: Good courses in manual training and sewing are provided.

Financial, 1913-14.—While the financial management is honest, the accounting system is not adequate. A printed statement of the treasurer summarizes for 1913-14 the receipts and expenditures. According to this statement the important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$8,600
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	7,165
Indebtedness.....	5,000
Value of plant.....	89,000

Sources of income: Colored Methodist Episcopal children's day and educational funds, \$3,114; Educational Board of Methodist Episcopal Church South, \$2,000; Slater Fund, \$750; students' fund, \$20; "miscellaneous receipts, \$2,616;" balance from previous year, \$100. Receipts from board, tuition, and other fees, which are not shown separately, amounted to \$7,174.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$8,470; dining hall and "expense bills," \$5,869.

Indebtedness: There is a balance of \$5,000 due on the main building, secured by mortgage.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$12,000. The land comprises 12 acres on the highest elevation of the city. At the date of visit provision was being made to utilize a part of the land for school gardening. The campus presents a bare appearance and could be improved with trees and shrubbery.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$72,000. There are three 3-story, brick building all supplied with steam heat, electric lights, and adequate water supply; a brick **chum** and four frame structures. The main building, which cost \$26,750, is of fine type

manual training, sewing.
A small truck patch is

Financial, 1914-15
public funds and \$300
salaries and \$160 for a
Plant.—Estimated
a seven-room building,
Recommendation.—
appears, for a boarding

Population, 1910.....
Children, 6 to 14 years
Teachers' salaries in pub
Teachers' salaries per ch
Percentage illiterate, 19

The number of tea
average attendance is 8

The statistics indic
school age are attendin
are crowded. In additi
a three-year secondary
tively this secondary sc
tute has a large constit
and should endeavor to
University of West Ter
in the summary of small schools of miscellaneous ownership.

MEMPHIS PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: G. P. Hamilton.

A large city high school offering three years of secondary work with good industrial training. The equipment is inadequate for the large enrollment. The seventh and eighth elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 232; male 70, female 162. The elementary enrollment was 235.

Teachers.—Secondary, 5; all colored; male 2, female 3.

Organization.—Secondary: The secondary course includes: Latin, 3 years; mathematics, 4; English, 3; history, 2; elementary science, 3. There is also some provision for music and industrial work.

Industrial: The industrial courses cover five periods a week. Manual training is given for boys and sewing and cooking for girls.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$35,000. The plant consists of an old two-story brick building and a city lot. Fairly good equipment is provided for industrial teaching science. The facilities are taxed by the large enrollment.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

Financial, 1914-15.—The reported income was \$1,500. Of this \$1,000 was from the United Presbyterian Board, \$250 from tuition, and \$250 from the county. Of the expenditures, salaries amounted to \$1,370 and other expenses to \$130.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,200. Of this \$200 is in land, \$900 in building, and \$100 in equipment. The land comprises about three-fourths of an acre. The schoolhouse is an old church building partitioned off into two rooms.

Recommendation.—The physical equipment of the school should be improved and simple industrial work introduced.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—BRISTOL.

BRISTOL NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: F. W. Woodfink.

An elementary day school with good equipment inadequately used. It was founded in 1900 by the Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, and is owned and supported by that board. Of the 64 pupils in attendance 6 were in the ninth and tenth grades. There were six colored teachers, of whom five were women. Two teachers give part time to girls' industries.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income reported was \$2,700, of which \$2,500 was from the United Presbyterian Board and \$200 from tuition. The expenditures were: Salaries, \$2,200; other expenses, \$500.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$19,500. The land, a city lot, is valued at \$1,000, the building at \$9,000, and the movable equipment at \$500. The building is a well-built two-story brick structure with large well lighted classrooms. The classrooms have patent desks and are otherwise well equipped.

*Recommendation.*¹—This school should be combined with some other school in order to make adequate use of the good building and equipment.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

SCHOOLS OF MISCELLANEOUS OWNERSHIP.

In addition to the schools already described, there are five small schools in Tennessee. One is owned by an independent board of trustees and one each by the Episcopal, Christian, Christian Alliance, and African Methodist Episcopal Zion denominations.

GREENE COUNTY—GREENEVILLE.

GREENEVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal: Reverend Huff.

This school had just been built in a small town which already had a good three-teacher public school. It had only 18 pupils present on day of visit. It is operated by the local conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income was about \$500, all of which is from tuition and the church. Practically all of this was spent for teachers' salaries.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$5,500. The plant consists of a large town lot, one frame building, and meager equipment for classrooms.

Recommendation.—That the plant and income be combined with the resources of the public schools.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

¹ It is reported that since date of visit combination with the public school has been effected.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$2,500. The plant consists of 25 acres of land about 12 miles from Memphis, two frame buildings, one for classrooms and one for girls' dormitory. A small frame building is used for boys' rooms. The entire plant is crude and poorly kept.

Recommendation.—In view of the condition and management of this school it can not be recommended as worthy of aid.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—JONESBORO.

TENNESSEE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

Principal: H. D. Griffin.

A small elementary school owned and operated by the Christian Woman's Board of Mission Church. The 61 pupils are taught by four colored teachers in an old, poorly kept brick building. There were 10 girls boarding at the school. The support, amounting to about \$3,750, is derived from the Woman's Board of Missions, donations, and tuition.

The plant, estimated value \$3,750, consists of a town lot, a two-story brick building, a small frame cottage used for girls' dormitory and meager equipment for classrooms and dormitory.

Recommendation.—There is present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should be made part of the public-school system.

Date of visit: February, 1915.

training subjects do not agree to meet the needs of a State public-school teachers.

Industrial.—Although teaching trades, only a few of the work is in the nature of satisfactory industrial work to provide industrial courses in some of the public high schools.

Agricultural.—Only the equipment and organization for agriculture on which the students work is useful. Practically no provision of the private schools and at

Supervision.—No supervision held by the State department. Eight counties in the State have among the rural schools introduced the school into the community. The counties gave \$300, and

st

1. The strengthening of agencies able to meet this in districts.

2. The increase of teacher-training facilities. To this end secondary schools with teacher-training courses should be developed and private schools should cooperate with the State department of education by placing more emphasis on teacher training in accordance with State standards.

3. More provision for instruction in gardening, household arts, and simple industries. In developing this work the counties should realize the possibilities of the Jeanes Fund supervising industrial teachers.

4. More instruction in agriculture and in the problems of rural life, so that teachers and leaders may be developed for a people 80 per cent rural.

PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The private and higher schools are herewith described. Counties and cities in which the more important institutions are located are presented as a background for the discussion of the individual schools. The counties are arranged in alphabetical order.

BEXAR COUNTY.

Only 19.3 per cent of the population of the county is rural. There are no private schools for colored people outside of the city of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	85,801	10,716
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	15,046	1,717
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1914-15.....	\$341,750	\$33,754
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in city.....	\$22.71	\$19.66
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	9.6	13.2

There are 29 schools for white pupils and 4 for colored. The number of teachers is 400 in white schools and 36 in colored schools. The average attendance is 10,772 white pupils and 946 colored pupils.

The schools of San Antonio are doing good work. In addition to the elementary schools an excellent city high school is provided. The St. Philip's Industrial Academy would serve a more useful purpose if it were moved to a section where its facilities are more needed.

SAN ANTONIO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: S. J. Sutton.

A public high school offering four years of secondary work with unusually good facilities for industrial training. The sixth and seventh grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 85; male 34, female 51. There were 121 pupils in the sixth and seventh grades.

Teachers.—Secondary, 9; all colored; male 4, female 5. Of these, 4 are industrial teachers. There were also 4 teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—Secondary: A thoroughly modern secondary course is offered. The plan of semiannual promotions is followed. English is the only subject required of all pupils; three years of this subject are prescribed. Students take four subjects each year, the most popular course being: English, history, mathematics, and industries. The other subjects, with the number of pupils in attendance, were: Latin, 24 pupils; physiology, 21; physics, 13; civics, 9; chemistry, 7.

Industrial: Although the industrial subjects are not required, practically all students take them. The high-school students devote two periods a day to this work. The industrial work for girls is especially good, including cooking, sewing, and a toilet arts course designed to give training in manicuring and hairdressing. The boys take wood-working, ironwork, and pipe fitting. Eighteen boys take cooking.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$58,000. Land, estimated value, \$5,000. The school is located on a city lot.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$49,500. All the buildings are of brick and thoroughly modern. The main building cost \$41,000. Of this sum, \$25,000 came from the sale of real estate owned by the Freedmen's Bureau. The woodworking shop is in the basement of the main building. The girls' industrial building is a four-room structure valued at \$6,500. The blacksmith shop is a one-room building valued at \$2,000.

tailoring, and ironwork.

Financial, 1913-14.—Complete financial records are not kept at the school and no details of income or expenditure could be obtained from the treasurer, who resides in San Antonio, Tex. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$5,000
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	5,000
Value of plant	50,000

Sources of income: Baptist conferences, tuition, and fees, \$4,400; rent of farm, \$600. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$1,500.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$3,000; other expenses, \$3,500.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$15,000. The campus comprises 5 acres of desirable property in the central part of the town. The school also owns a farm of 216 acres about 3 miles out. A large part of the farm is cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$32,000. There are three buildings and several cottages. The main building is a large brick structure four stories high; the buildings are frame structures. The rooms are fairly well kept, but the building is in bad repair.

¹ It is reported (1916) that the school has been reestablished on a farm 3 miles out of town.

places in Texas, and 53 from other States. There were 54 from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 439.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 26; all colored; male 14, female 12; elementary 4; academic 8, industrial 3, music 5, matrons 2, others 4.¹

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary work is done in the English department, which includes the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

Secondary: The course of study is based on that prepared by the Freedmen's Aid Society, with increased emphasis on the classical studies. The work is divided into two courses, college preparatory and normal, the former enrolling 86 pupils and the latter 84 pupils. The subjects of the college preparatory course are: Latin, 4 years; Greek, 2; mathematics, 3½; English, 3; elementary science, 3; history, 2. Brief time is given to Bible and civics. The normal course includes: English, 4 years; mathematics, 3; Latin, 3; science, 2; and a small amount of agriculture, physiology, and teacher-training subjects.

College classes: The program of college studies provides excessive time for foreign languages. In the freshman and sophomore classes practically all pupils are taking 10 periods a week of languages and a few report 14 periods. The ages of some pupils in this department indicate that entrance requirements are not strictly enforced. The effort to maintain a college department with only eight teachers, and these already overburdened with secondary work, is not justified.

Music: A department of "musical art" with three teachers is outlined in the catalogue. In view of the limited force of teachers in the academic and industrial departments, the maintenance of three teachers of music is unusual.

Industrial:² The courses in tailoring, printing, and manual training for boys are ineffective. The teachers are poorly prepared. The time allowed is insufficient and almost entirely confined to the elementary classes. Cooking and sewing are effectively taught at King Home.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are carefully kept in accordance with the system of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$10,420
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	9,920
Value of plant.....	197,000

Sources of income: Freedmen's Aid Society, \$4,950; tuition and fees, \$4,870; Slater Fund, \$600. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amount to \$11,875. In addition to the income and expenditure for educational purposes \$2,948 was raised, mostly from colored churches, for the new boys' dormitory.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$10,423; supplies for boarding department, \$4,523; student labor, \$1,313; equipment, \$962; power, light, heat, and water, \$749; repairs, \$746; interest, taxes, and insurance, \$739; advertising and soliciting funds, \$220; other expenses (chiefly on new building), \$1,182. The cash balance at the end of the year amounted to \$500.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$48,000. The land comprises about 60 acres, with 10 acres used for campus, 15 acres rented out, about 8 acres cultivated by the school and 27 acres in pasture. The campus was well kept and presented a neat appearance

¹ King Home workers are not included.

² Following the loss of the industrial building through fire in 1915, the industrial courses have been given up and substitute.

The subjects are: English, 1 year; mathematics, 2; elementary science, 2; history, 1; Bible, $\frac{1}{2}$; teacher-training, 1; agriculture, $\frac{1}{2}$; and bookkeeping, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Industrial: Good instruction in cooking and sewing is provided and the work is related to the boarding department. The dormitory life of the girls affords considerable training in home activities.

Financial, 1912-13.—The books are kept in accordance with the system required by the Presbyterian Board. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$10,979
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	13,436
Value of plant	60,000

Sources of income: Presbyterian Board, \$7,166; tuition and fees, \$2,237; miscellaneous, \$1,576. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$4,000.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$5,527; supplies for boarding department, \$4,171; farm labor and material, \$1,748; repairs and additions, \$1,453; furniture and equipment, \$823; payment on debt, \$714; power, light, and heat, \$676; oth

¹ White.

Organization.—More than half the high school students are in the first two years of the course. The time devoted to high-school subjects is as follows: English, 3 years; mathematics, 5; Latin, 4; physical geography, $\frac{1}{2}$; physics, 1; chemistry, 1; biology, 1; history, 3; civics, $\frac{1}{2}$; manual training, 2; domestic science and art, 2.

Industrial: Industrial training begins in the sixth grade. Five periods a week are given to this work throughout the high-school course. Good work in sewing is done, but the cooking is hampered by lack of facilities. There is no way to heat the woodshop. The teacher explained the shortage of tools by saying that the shop had been broken into some time before and most of the tools stolen.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$14,700. Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The school lot is 165 by 175 feet.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$13,100. There are two frame buildings. The main building has 12 classrooms. The equipment, estimated value \$700, consists of classroom furniture and limited shop apparatus.

Date of visit: November, 1915.

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE.

Principal: J. W. Strong.

A school of elementary and secondary grade. The organization is not effective. The school was founded by the General Baptist Convention of Texas in 1901, and is owned by that body.

Attendance.—Total, 174; elementary 111, secondary 41, special 22.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 12; all colored; male 4, female 8; grades and academic 8, industrial 1, music 1, other workers 2.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is fairly well done. Some instruction in sewing is provided.

Secondary: The four-year secondary course contains the usual secondary subjects, poorly taught. College classes were claimed, but in only two subjects were pupils reported. Special pupils in music and theology attend irregularly.

Financial, 1912-13.—Only a rough estimate of the amount of money received and expended could be obtained. The approximate figures were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$5,186
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	5,186
Indebtedness.....	11,700
Value of plant.....	40,000

Sources of income: Tuition, donations, Baptist Association and other sources, \$5,186. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and were estimated to be about \$4,000.

Items of expenditure: Salaries and running expenses, \$5,186; expenses of boarding department, \$4,000.

Indebtedness: Of the indebtedness \$1,700 was in the form of mortgage and \$10,000 was said to be back salary due teachers.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$5,000. The school owns 5 acres of land in Wax. All the land is used for campus.

FORT WORTH INDUSTRIAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

President: M. J. Johnson.

A school of elementary and secondary grade. The school was founded as Hearn Academy in 1881 and the present name was adopted in 1909. It is owned and controlled by the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas.

Attendance.—Total, 102; elementary 66, secondary 36; male 43, female 59; boarders, 66.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 3, female 4.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work is divided into primary and grammar departments. The primary department, embracing the first four grades, enrolls practically no pupils. The grammar grades are fairly well taught. Some instruction in sewing is given.

Secondary: The secondary pupils have a four-year course of the college preparatory type, including four years of Latin and two of Greek. A little practice teaching is done. The girls have sewing three times a week.

Financial, 1912-13.—As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$4, 200
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	3, 700
Value of plant.....	16, 500

Sources of income: Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas, \$3,000; tuition and fees, \$1,200. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to approximately \$3,000.

Items of expenditure: Expenses of boarding department, \$3,000; salaries, \$2,000; other expenses, \$1,700.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$8,000. The school owns 10 acres of land in the suburbs.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$7,500. There are three two-story frame buildings and a cottage on the grounds. The rooms are fairly well kept but the buildings need repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$1,000. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendation.—That the Baptists of Texas increase the support of this institution and adapt its work to the needs of students from the rural communities and small towns of this part of the State, or combine it with one of the other Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: April, 1914.

TRAVIS COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	40, 130	15, 473
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	7, 625	3, 486
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1909-10.....	\$89. 364	\$21. 932
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$11. 71	\$6. 19
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	5. 2	21. 1

The rural population is 46.3 per cent of the total. The average attendance, according to the 1910 census, is 5,344 white pupils and 2,377 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for increased public school facilities. A high school is maintained at Manor which is doing good work. The St. John's Orphan and Industrial School operates a day school with a six months' term. This institution is described in the summary of special institutions for Texas.

2. That teacher training and the theory and the regular course.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

WALLER COUNTY

Population, 1910.....
 Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....
 Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1909-10.....
 Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....
 Percentage illiterate, 1910.....

The entire population is rural. The average census, is 788 white pupils and 938 colored pupils.

PRAIRIE VIEW

PRAIRIE VIEW NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Principal: L. M. Terrell.¹

A school of secondary grade with one elementary grade. The pupils are girls. The school has extensive industrial work. The work has suffered from ineffective organization.

The institution is owned by the State and supported by the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. It was founded in 1879 and is controlled by the Board of Directors of the College of Texas through a special committee.

Attendance.—Total, 552; elementary 115, secondary 437, all boarders. Practically all the pupils were from Texas. Of the 505 reporting home address, 265 were from city homes and 240 from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 700. The proportion of male students has recently increased.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 46; all colored; male 31, female 15; academic teachers 15, music 2, agriculture 4, boys' industries 11, girls' industries 6, matrons 2, other workers 6. Of the 29 reporting place of training, 11 were trained at Prairie View. Some of the teachers are poorly prepared.

Organization.—All pupils are expected to spend 3 hours a day in agriculture or industry. The organization of the academic work into four classes is commendably simple.

Elementary: The first year class includes United States history, physical geography, arithmetic, grammar, and industrial courses. The ages of the pupils range from 13 to 20 years.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the three upper grades of the "normal" course. The subjects are: Algebra, 1 year; rhetoric, 1; drawing, 1; psychology, 1/2; education and management, 1; history, 1; elementary science, 2. While the selection of subjects is simple and intelligent, there are too many courses running only 12 or 14 weeks. No practice teaching is reported and the subject of hygiene is neglected.

Industrial: Most of the pupils have three 45-minute periods a week of industrial work. The small number of special-trades pupils take from 25 to 30 hours per week.

¹ Appointed since date of visit.

Movable equipment: Estimated live stock, \$21,000; shop equipment, scientific apparatus, \$2,000; current

Recommendations.—1. That the

2. That effort be made to inci least equals the number of young young men should be improved.

3. That inventories of all school to the needs of the institution insta ited accountant.

4. That a course in agriculture the general curriculum.

5. That the curriculum provid tions to dormitories and dining room

6. That cooperation be establi science department.

7. That practice teaching be im

Dates of visits: April, 1914; M

SMALLE

Besides Bishop College, which Society, there are 13 Baptist school owned and encouraged by the Ba Worth Industrial College and East maries. Two others were visited a listed at the end of this summary.

LEON COUNTY—OAKWOOD.

BOYD INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. D. Hill.

A poorly managed elementary school. Though it is owned by the local Baptist Association the former principal had taken away all the furniture and farm products, leaving the school in a disorganized condition. The 60 pupils were taught by four teachers. The income amounted to approximately \$1,500, all of which was from the Baptist Association and tuition. The plant, estimated value \$2,000, consisted of 60 acres of land, three frame buildings, and equipment valued at \$300.

Recommendation.—That the school be reorganized and continued so long as the public schools are inadequate.

Date of visit: March, 1914.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—BRENHAM.

BRENHAM NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Principal: D. Porter.

A school of elementary grade, with a few pupils in secondary subjects. Most of the pupils board at the school. The teaching is poorly done and the plant is in bad repair. The school was founded in 1905 by the local Baptist Association and is owned and controlled by that body. There are 10 teachers and 107 pupils. Some work in cooking, sewing, agriculture, and blacksmithing but pupils are not required to take these courses. There were practically no financial records the principal estimated that of the \$2,500 income \$400 was from the association and the rest

board and tuition. The plant, estimated value \$7,000, consists of about 12 acres of land, 4 frame buildings, and equipment worth about \$400.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with one of the stronger Baptist schools of the State.

Date of visit: April, 1914.

OTHER BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

In addition the following Baptist schools were reported but not visited. Evidence indicates that they are of only minor importance. They are located as follows:

County.	Town.	School.
Dallas.	Dallas.	Zion Rest Academy.
Houston.	Latexo.	Oldham Institute.
Jefferson.	Beaumont.	Bowen Academy.
Kaufman.	Trinity.	Hubbard Academy.
Matagorda.	Bay City.	South Texas Academy.
Robertson.	Hearne.	Hearne Institute Normal and Industrial.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

There are six Catholic parish schools reported in Texas. These are all small schools in which the religious interest is strong. The principal facts reported concerning them are as follows:

County.	Town.	School.	Attendance.	Teachers.
Bexar.	San Antonio.	St. Catherine's School.	120	3
Bexar.	San Antonio.	Holy Redeemer School.	72	2
Bexar.	San Antonio.	St. Peter Claver's School.	125	2
Coryell.	Ames.	Sacred Heart School.	80	3
Galveston.	Galveston.	Holy Rosary School.	115	4
Galveston.	Galveston.	St. Nicholas' School.	105	3

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SCHOOLS.

Two schools of the Christian Church are maintained in Texas. One of these schools is maintained by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and the other by the local Christian convention.

WOOD COUNTY—HAWKINS.

JARVIS CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. N. Ervin.

A small elementary school owned and maintained by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions. According to the report of this board there were 14 pupils and 3 colored workers in 1913-14.

The income amounted to \$1,712, of which \$1,680 was from the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and \$32 from tuition and other sources.

The plant, estimated value \$3,000, consists of 10 acres of land, several small buildings,¹ and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—There is a present need for this school, but with the development of the public schools it should become part of the public-school system or be combined with one of the larger institutions.

ANDERSON COUNTY—PALESTINE.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

President: I. S. Q. Hurdle.

A small elementary school with about 36 pupils. Practically all board at the school. The principal and three women teachers are colored. It is owned by the Northeast Texas Christian Convention.

¹ A new building has recently been erected.

Teachers.—Secondary, 12; all colored; male 6, female 6; academic 9, industrial, 3.

Organization.—Secondary: Two secondary courses are offered; the "English-manual training" course, which enrolls 112 pupils and the "Latin-manual training course" which enrolls 131. These courses differ mainly in the substitution of Latin for manual training. Although manual training is not required in the Latin-manual training course, about 60 of the pupils elect it. The subjects are: English, 3 years; mathematics, 4; physics, 1; chemistry, 1; history, 3. To these subjects the English course adds four years of manual training and the Latin course four years of Latin.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$60,000. The plant consists of about 2 acres of land and four buildings, two of which are of brick and two of frame construction, and good equipment.

Date of visit: November, 1915.

GALVESTON COUNTY—GALVESTON.

GALVESTON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. R. Gibson.

A city high school offering a four-year secondary course with good industrial training. The seven elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 89; male 41, female 48. There were 144 pupils enrolled in the elementary grades.

Teachers.—Secondary, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4. Three of the secondary teachers give part of their time to the elementary grades. There are three full-time teachers for the elementary work.

Organization.—Secondary: The secondary subjects are: English, 5½ years; mathematics, 4; elementary science, 3; history, 3½; civics, ½; physiology, 1. The work is well done.

Industrial: Two double periods a week are assigned to domestic science and art for girls and simple manual training for boys.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$54,000. The plant consists of a city lot and one three-story stone building. Good equipment is provided and there is a school library.

Date of visit: December, 1915.

GRAYSON COUNTY—DENISON.

DENISON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: W. R. Winn.

A city high school offering three years of secondary work with industrial training for girls. The elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 28; male 7, female 21. The elementary enrollment was 311.

Teachers.—Total, 2; both colored; male 1, female 1. The principal devotes his entire time, and the industrial teacher over half of her time, to high-school work.

Organization.—Secondary: The subjects are: English, 2¼ years; mathematics, 4; Latin, 3; physics, 2; history, 2½; civics, 1¼.

Industrial: There is no industrial training for boys. Sewing for girls begins in the fifth grade. The high-school students give two periods a day to this work.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$14,000. The plant consists of a city lot 150 by 100 feet, two buildings, one of brick and one of frame, construction and equipment, valued at \$1,000.

Date of visit: November, 1915.

GRAYSON COUNTY—SHERMAN.

SHERMAN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: A. J. Kirkpatrick.

A city high school with a three-year secondary course and industrial training for girls. The elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 26; male 7, female 19. The elementary enrollment was 366.

Teachers.—Secondary, 2; both colored; male 1, female 1. There were 6 teachers for these elementary grades.

Financial, 1913-14.—Fin for the year amounted to \$8, sum, \$5,100 was expended for cellaneous purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value and meager equipment.

Recommendation.—In vic mended as worthy of aid.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL

President: L. L. Campbe

An institution combining in 1912 by the St. John's Bap by the association.

Attendance.—Total, 77; a the public free school connec largely attended.

Teachers.—Total, 9; all o

Organization.—The coun pupils assist in the farm work

Financial, 1914-15.—The from the Baptist Association for teachers' salaries and the

Plant.—Estimated value of Austin, three buildings, an valued at about \$50,000. Th

Indebtedness. The total i \$7,000 in unpaid accounts.

Recommendations.—1. Ti orphanage.

2. That a system of accounts adapted to the needs of the institution be installed and an annual audit made by an accredited accountant.

3. That the institution be reorganized on a sound financial basis and a plan formed to provide for the annual maintenance and the payment of the indebtedness.

denominational grounds; the majority, however, are so hampered by small income or poor management that the State receives little benefit from them. The schools of the first group are described under their respective counties and their location shown on Map 30. The schools of the second group are summarized according to ownership and discussed at the end of this chapter. The attendance of the private and higher colored schools by ownership groups is indicated in the following statement:

Ownership of colored schools.	Number of schools.	Total attendance.	Elementary.	Secondary.
Total private schools.....	55	¹ 6,368	4,995	1,322
Independent.....	11	1,685	1,257	428
Denominational.....	44	4,683	3,738	894
State.....	1	573	282	291

In view of the frequency of the terms "academy" and "college" in the names of these private institutions, it is important to note that 1,284 of the pupils in these schools are of secondary grade and only 51 are in college classes.

Attendance.—The United States census reported 153,827 colored children of elementary school age, of whom 90,367 were attending school. A study of the figures for the public and private schools shows that while a majority of the elementary colored pupils are in the public schools, a majority of the secondary pupils and all the college students are in private institutions. A majority of the white secondary pupils are in public schools, however, and the college students are about equally divided.

Elementary.—The inadequacy of the elementary-school system for colored children is indicated by the fact that the attendance on both public and private schools is less than 59 per cent of the children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. The 4,995 pupils in the private schools are fairly well cared for, but their number is only a small part of the 90,367 children attending school and a still smaller fraction of the 153,827 children of elementary-school age.

Secondary.—There are 6 public high schools for colored people in Virginia, 3 with four-year courses and 3 with three-year courses. All except the Armstrong High School in Richmond share their buildings with elementary grades. There are probably 10 or 15 other schools that enroll a few pupils above the eighth grade.

Of the 2,683 secondary colored pupils in Virginia, 1,322 are in 23 private schools. Four-year courses are maintained in 9 of these private schools, with an enrollment of 927 pupils. The secondary work of the remaining 14 schools varies from a few subjects above the elementary grades to a full three-year course. The courses of study in most of these schools follow closely the college preparatory or classical type. Many of them still require Greek and practically all make Latin the central subject.

College.—Virginia Union University is the only institution which offers work of college grade to colored students. The enrollment in college classes is 51. A theological course of college grade is also offered in this institution. Bishop Payne Divinity School is entirely devoted to the preparation of ministers. A number of other schools provide some instruction for ministers.

Teacher training.—The most urgent need of the colored schools is trained teachers. The supply now depends almost entirely upon the secondary schools, most of which

¹ Includes 51 college students at Virginia Union University.

Attendance.—Total, 75; all elementary.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3.

Organization.—The seven elementary grades are fairly well taught. Some elementary work in manual training, cooking, sewing, canning, and chair caning is provided.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income amounted to \$1,100, of which \$600 was from public funds and \$500 from the Slater Fund. Of the income, \$1,050 was expended for salaries and \$50 for current expenses.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,500. The plant consists of 2 acres of land, value \$200, a four-room building, value \$2,700, and equipment valued at \$600.

Recommendations.—1. That the work be encouraged and facilities added, as the need appears, for a boarding department and secondary and industrial work.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	7, 878	11, 366
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1, 679	2, 948
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$20, 663	\$3, 891
Teachers' salaries per child 6 to 14 in county.....	\$12. 30	\$1. 31
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	9	29

The entire population is rural. The average length of the public-school term is 7.1 months for white pupils and 4.8 months for colored. The number of teachers is 69 in white schools and 43 in colored schools. The average attendance is 1,022 white pupils and 1,157 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional public school facilities. The work of the elementary schools should be increased and strengthened. The town of Lawrenceville provides no public school for colored people. The presence of the large private school has relieved the public officials of the feeling of responsibility to provide adequate school facilities for colored people. The St. Paul Normal School should be relieved of the burden of the elementary day pupils from Lawrenceville so that it may center its energies on the higher elementary, secondary, industrial, and teacher-training work.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

ST. PAUL NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: J. S. Russell.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with extensive industrial equipment and several hundred acres of land. The institution is approved by the white and colored people of the county and its work has had marked influence on the section of the State in which it is located. The plant is, however, poorly arranged, and the agricultural equipment is not effectively used. These conditions are largely due to lack of funds.

The institution was founded in 1888 by the principal. The trustees were incorporated in 1890. This is one of the important schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church and receives aid and supervision from the Board of Missions and the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Attendance.—Total, 391; elementary 289, secondary 102; male 187, female 204. Of the pupils above the seventh grade, 67 were in day school and 79 in 1

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

receipts amounted to \$8,388, of which \$4,815 was for increase of plant, \$3,323 from land sold, and \$250 from sale of electric light.

Items of expenditure: Administration expenses, including salaries, \$12,397; academic department, \$9,186; increase of plant, \$8,662; net cost of industrial departments, \$5,949; repairs and maintenance of plant, \$3,628; net cost of boarding department, \$2,794; net cost of agricultural department, \$1,630; interest on debt, \$953; extension work, \$533; aid to students, \$250; other expenses, \$1,781.

Indebtedness: During the year \$32,966 was raised through a special campaign and the existing indebtedness was entirely liquidated. The income for other purposes fell behind, however, so that by June 30, 1913, there was a new indebtedness for current expenses of \$2,292.

Value of property: Of the school property \$161,256 was in the school plant, \$46,835 in endowment, \$12,231 in groceries and supplies on hand, \$5,103 in special funds, \$2,832 in current accounts receivable, and \$1,786 cash on hand for general purposes.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$44,515. The land comprises 1,536 acres and four city lots. About 100 acres are cultivated for school purposes.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$88,310. There are 60 buildings on the grounds, most of them small frame structures, badly in need of repair. Some are unsightly. The buildings have been scattered about the grounds with little regard to their location. The chapel, the most valuable of the buildings, cost \$25,000. Maurice Hall is valued at \$6,800; Webster Hall at \$9,500; and the domestic science building at \$5,108. The other buildings have a total valuation of less than \$5,000, most of them being worth only a few hundred dollars apiece.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$28,431. Much of the equipment is industrial, electrical, and farm apparatus. Fairly satisfactory furniture is provided for rooms and dormitories.

Recommendations.—1. That the trustees appoint a committee to study the organization and cooperate in the management of this important institution.

2. That the activities be so organized as to develop more effective correlation of the schoolroom with the farm, the shops, the dormitories, and the boarding department.

3. That the institution carry out the general plan of buildings and grounds recently adopted, providing for the centralization of the heating, electric, and pumping machinery; for the removal of the old and unsightly buildings, and for proper location and construction of future buildings.

4. That a full-time treasurer be appointed and his duties, together with those of the business manager, be clearly defined.

5. That effort be made to have the public-school authorities cooperate in the care of the local pupils.

Dates of visits: December, 1913; February, 1916.

PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.¹

Principal: James E. Shields.

A city high school offering three years of secondary work with domestic science for girls. The seven elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 147; male 29, female 118. The elementary enrollment was 901.

Teachers.—Secondary, 4; all colored; male 1, female 3. There were 7 teachers for the elementary grades.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$30,000. The plant consists of a city lot, a brick building, and fairly good equipment.

Date of visit: February, 1916.

BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Principal: C. B. Bryan.²

A school for the training of men for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A boarding department is maintained. All but one of the teachers are white men, natives of Virginia and graduates of the best institutions of the State.

The school was established by the Episcopal Bishop of Virginia in 1878. It was incorporated in 1884 and has a board of trustees composed of prominent white clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It receives aid from the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Attendance.—Total, 15; all male.

Teachers.—Total, 4; white 3, colored 1; all male. All the teachers are well trained.

Organization.—Two courses are offered. The course taken by candidates for deacon's orders includes Biblical study, Hebrew and Greek, prayer book, church history, and English. The course for priest's orders covers three years and includes apologetics, exegetical theology, doctrinal theology, historical theology, pastoral theology, English, Bible, prayer book, and Christian ethics. The small number of pupils makes it possible to give intensive instruction to the individual students. There is need for a larger recognition of educational efforts that pertain to the community life of the colored race.

Financial, 1913-14.—There is no record of finances of the school except the memoranda kept by the president. As far as could be determined the more important items were:

Income.....	\$12,320
Expenditures.....	12,100
Value of property.....	48,000

Sources of income: All of the income is from the Episcopal boards, churches, and the endowment fund. No board is charged.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$7,900; supplies for boarding department, \$1,610; light and fuel, \$200; equipment, \$180; other expenses, \$2,210.

¹ Known as Peabody High School.

² White.

in the elementary grades and continues through the school. In the upper classes the work is elective.

Agriculture: A classroom course in agriculture is given in the upper elementary grades and in the first secondary class. A few pupils report practice work.

Financial, 1913-14.—A good system of accounting is followed and the books are carefully kept. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$27,898
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	27,679
Value of plant.....	233,900

Sources of income: State appropriations, \$22,000; tuition and fees, \$5,898. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$29,974, of which \$27,763 was from the boarding department and \$2,211 from the farm.

Items of expenditure: Supplies and labor for boarding department, \$25,447; salaries, \$16,680; power, light, and heat, \$5,410; repairs, \$2,586; additions to land and buildings, \$2,423; labor and supplies for agricultural department, \$2,082; traveling expenses and advertising, \$684; equipment, \$652; insurance, \$600; labor and supplies for academic department, \$505; library expenses, \$75; office supplies and sundries, \$509.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$16,000. The land comprises 40 acres, 24 in the farm and 16 in the campus. The campus is well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$190,900. There are nine brick buildings and a frame cottage on the grounds. The main building is a four-story structure 367 feet long. It contains offices, dining room, classrooms, and assembly rooms on the first and second floors, and girls' dormitory on the third and fourth floors. A two-story building is used for the agricultural department, the training school, science classes, manual training, and boys' dormitory. A three-story building recently erected is used for boys' dormitory. There are also three 2-story houses for the president and teachers, besides the laundry and the domestic science building. The remaining buildings are the heating plant and a frame cottage used by the teacher of agriculture. The buildings have toilet facilities, fire protection, steam heat, and electric lights. They are all in good repair.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$27,000. Of this \$17,550 is in furniture \$3,500 in farm equipment and live stock, \$2,500 in shop equipment, \$1,500 in scientific apparatus, \$1,200 in library books and fixtures, and \$750 in other equipment.

Recommendations.—1. That training of teachers continue to be the main purpose of the school and that special emphasis be given to training for rural schools.

2. That the theory and practice of gardening be made an effective part of the regular course.¹

3. That the manual training course be strengthened.

Dates of visits: November, 1914; November, 1915.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY.

	White.	Negro.
Population, 1910.....	13,227	7,992
Children 6 to 14 years of age, 1910.....	1,670	1,506
Teachers' salaries in public schools, 1911-12.....	\$23,545	\$3,956
Teachers' salaries per child, 6 to 14, in county.....	\$14.09	\$2.60
Percentage illiterate, 1910.....	2.5	22

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

munity. Effort is made to use the farm equipment for the education of the pupils.

The school was founded in 1890 by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and it is owned and maintained by that association.

Attendance.—Total, 115; elementary 84, secondary 31; male 54, female 61; boarders, 76. The reported enrollment for the year was 135.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 13; all colored; male 3, female 10. The teachers are graduates of good schools.

Organization.—The program of studies is based on the outline prepared by the American Missionary Association.

Elementary: The elementary work covers eight grades.

Secondary: The required subjects of the secondary course are English, algebra, geometry, agricultural botany, elementary science, general history, United States history, civics, economics, and pedagogy. Most of the pupils elect Latin and a few elect German.

Industrial: Manual training is provided for the boys and instruction in sewing and cooking for the girls. The dormitory life of the pupils is carefully supervised.

Agriculture: Considerable provision has been made for agricultural training. Some of the boys assist in the cultivation of the farm. Classroom instruction is closely related to garden practice.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: S. D. Turner.

A large city high school, offering four years of secondary and two years of normal work, with good industrial training.

Attendance.—Total, 439; normal 40, secondary 399; male 114, female 325.

Teachers.—Secondary, 17; white 2, colored 15; male 6, female 11.

Organization.—Secondary: The usual high-school subjects are taught. The industrial work consists of cooking, sewing, and millinery for girls and woodworking for boys.

Teacher training: The city normal school is carried on in connection with the high school. A two-year course is offered.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$40,000.¹ The plant consists of a small city lot and one 3-story brick building. The building is well kept and the equipment is fairly good; apparatus to the value of about \$1,700 is furnished for science teaching.

Date of visit: February, 1916.

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

President: George W. Rigler.²

A girls' school of secondary grade with a small elementary department. A few college students have access to Virginia Union University. The main work of the school is the training of teachers; graduation from the normal department entitles the student to a State high-school certificate. The general management and teaching are effective, but inadequate attention is given to industrial training.

The institution was founded in 1884 by Joseph Hartshorn. It is owned and controlled by an independent board of 13 white and 2 colored trustees. It receives aid and supervision from the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Attendance.—Total, 169; elementary 73, secondary 89, special students 7; boarders, 122. Of the girls reporting home address, 39 were from Richmond, 95 from other places in Virginia, and 34 from other States; there were 45 from farm homes. The reported enrollment for the year was 188.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 15; white 12, colored 3; male 1, female 14; grade and academic 11, music 1, industrial 1, matrons 2. The teachers are graduates of good schools.

Organization.—Elementary: The elementary work covering the eight grades is handled effectively by some of the regular teachers and by practice teachers.

Secondary: Secondary subjects are given in two courses—the "college preparatory" or "academic," enrolling 31 pupils, and the "normal," enrolling 58. The "college preparatory" course includes: Latin, 3 years; English, 4; mathematics, 2½; elementary science, 1; Bible, 4; reviews, 1; history, 2½; agriculture, ½; and physiology, ½. The following subjects are electives: Advanced algebra (4 pupils in attendance); French (7 pupils); education (2 pupils); methods and practice teaching (2 pupils).

The normal course includes English, 3 years; mathematics, 3½; elementary science, 1; history, ½; Bible, 4; education, 1; reviews, 1; practice teaching, 1; agriculture, ¼;

¹ An appropriation of \$40,000 has been made for a new high-school site.

² White.

In 1865 the Richmond Theological School was opened in Richmond, Va. In the same year the Wayland Seminary and National Theological Institute were opened in Washington, D. C., and in 1869 they were combined as Wayland Seminary. These institutions were under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In 1899 Wayland Seminary combined with the Richmond Theological School at Richmond as Virginia Union University.

The institution is owned and supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It has a board of trustees composed of northern and southern white men and colored men.

Attendance.—Total, 255; elementary 35, secondary 145, college 51, theological 24; all male; boarders, 198. Forty-six of the students came from Richmond, 125 from other places in Virginia, and 76 from other States. The reported enrollment for the year was 265.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 16; white 9, colored 7, male 12, female 4; teachers 13, secretary 1.

Organization.—Elementary: Elementary work is confined to two upper grades, taught partly by regular teachers and partly by carefully selected student teachers.

Secondary: The secondary subjects required of all are: English, 2½ years; history, 1; Bible, 1½; mathematics, 2; elementary science, 2; ethics, ¾; bookkeeping, ¾; elocution, 1; manual training or vocal music, 1. Pupils preparing for college elect Latin, 3 years; French or Greek, 2; and mathematics, 1. Electives for other pupils are: History and civics, 1 year; geology and astronomy, 1; French or manual training, 1½; economics and psychology, 1; pedagogy, 1; and sociology, ½. Most of the pupils elect the college preparatory subjects.

College: The college course includes English, 2½ years; modern languages, 1½; religion, 1½; mathematics, 1; logic, 1; economics, 1; psychology and philosophy, 1; sociology, 1; history, 1; and elocution, 1. Candidates for the A. B. degree elect in addition a year of Latin and a year of Greek, modern language, or chemistry. Candidates for the B. S. degree elect one year of chemistry and one year of zoology and physiology. A large majority of the pupils take the classical course. Even the general course, which is taken by too few students, is not sufficiently strong in teacher-training, history, social and physical sciences. Owing to the small teaching force and attendance the curriculum is necessarily confined to a limited number of subjects.

Theological: Three courses are offered. The "original language" course is taken by a few students. The "English" course which most of the students take differs from the "original language" course only by the omission of Greek and Hebrew. A special course of two years is provided for ministers. The six students taking this course at the time the school was visited were studying English, Bible, church polity, theology, and sermon delivery. In subject matter and teaching the standards are high.

Extension work: One instructor spends half of his time in the direction of students in community work. A summer school enrolling 278 pupils is held under the auspices of the Virginia Board of Public Instruction and the Richmond School Board.

The rural population is 81.8 per cent of the total. school term is 6 months for white pupils and 5 months for colored pupils. The ratio of pupils to teachers is 90 in white schools and 34 in colored schools. There are 1,840 white pupils and 891 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need for additional secondary schools. The Christian Institute should be reorganized to serve as a central institution and supplement the limited training received in the rural schools. The parochial schools at Martinsville and Ridgeway should be improved. The public schools are inadequate. These schools are the best of the Presbyterian schools for the State.

MARTINSVILLE.

MARTINSVILLE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE.

Principal: J. H. Thomas.

A small school of elementary and secondary grades and sewing is provided. The management is ineffective.

The school was founded in 1900 by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and is owned and controlled by that board.

Attendance.—Total, 76; all elementary; male 19, female 57.

Teachers.—Total, 6; all colored; male 2, female 4.

Financial, 1913-14.—Very meager financial records. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	
Indebtedness	
Value of plant	8,485

Sources of income: Christian Woman's Board of Missions, \$2,700; tuition and other sources, \$250. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$650.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,260; supplies, \$290; student labor, \$143; equipment, \$63; other expenses, \$124.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness is represented by \$200, due for equipment and supplies, and \$150 in bills due for other purposes.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$2,000. The school owns about 2 acres of town property. A portion of this is used for gardening.

Buildings. Estimated value, \$6,000. The buildings are of frame construction. There are two main buildings, one three and one-half stories high and the other two stories. There are several very small structures and a barn. The buildings are fairly well kept and in good repair.

Movable equipment. Estimated value, \$485. Of this, \$340 was in furniture and \$145 in library books, shop equipment, and garden tools.

Recommendations.—1. That the institution be developed as a county school, and provision made for teacher training, cooking and sewing, and instruction in gardening.¹

¹ See recommendation in summary chapter, p. 62.

teachers is 108 in white schools and 18 in colored ;
2,729 white pupils and 444 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate that the public school
factory. The Christiansburg Industrial Institute
secondary and industrial training for the western p

CHRISTIANSBUR

CHRISTIANSBURG INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Principal: E. A. Long.

A well-managed school of elementary grade w
struction in simple industries and agriculture is eff
work of the school to the needs of rural communities.

The institution was founded in 1865 by the
Philadelphia and is owned and supported by that as

Attendance.—Total, 225; male 94, female 105;

Teachers and workers.—Total, 13; all colored; 1
dustries 3, girls' industries 1, matron 1. Indust
work.

Organisation.—Elementary: Elementary work
first two years of the "normal course."

Secondary: The secondary subjects are English
theory and practice of teaching.

Extension: A summer school for teachers is ma
the educational affairs of the State.

Industrial: Manual training is begun in the f
week are required in the grades below the "normal" or seventh grade. In the four "nor-
mal" classes all pupils spend the afternoons in manual work. A few of the boys and
girls work all day to accumulate credit to meet school expenses. These pupils attend
night school. The courses for boys are blacksmithing, carpentry, and printing. For
the girls, instruction is provided in cooking, sewing, millinery, and laundering. The
work is correlated both with the household activities of the school and with the academic
instruction.

Agriculture: Study and practice of agriculture are emphasized. Preparation for
rural life is the main purpose of the institution. Classroom courses are required in the
eighth and ninth grades. Boys and girls receive practice in gardening. A few boys are
specializing in farming.

Financial, 1913-14.—An excellent system of accounts is followed, the books are
carefully kept, and the business management is economical. The treasurer of the
institution makes an annual report to the board of managers. According to the report
for the year the more important financial items were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$6,788.11
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	2,288.11
Value of property	

MOUNT HERMON

MOUNT HERMON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: S. H. Clarke.

A rural high school offering four years of secondary work with industrial training. The seven elementary grades are taught in the same building.

Attendance.—Secondary, 57; male 17, female 40. The elementary enrollment was 681.

Teachers.—Secondary, 2; both colored; male 1, female 1. There were also 9 teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—The four high-school grades are well taught. Two hours a week are assigned to practical work for both girls and boys in all grades.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$13,000. The plant consists of three-fourths of an acre near the city of Portsmouth and one 2-story brick building with fair equipment.

Recommendation.—That the facilities for manual training be increased and that gardening be made a part of the regular course.¹

Date of visit: February, 1916.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: D. A. Jacox.

A city high school doing four years of secondary work. Large elementary grades are taught in connection with the high school, and the industrial facilities of another public school are used.

Attendance.—Secondary, 257. The elementary enrollment was 963.

Teachers.—Secondary, 8; all colored; male 2, female 6. There were also 10 teachers for the elementary grades.

Organization.—Elementary: The grades from the first through the eighth were taught in small frame buildings adjoining the building used as a high school. The rooms were crowded.

Secondary: The large classes in secondary subjects are divided into sections in order to make the instruction more efficient. The course includes 4 years of Latin, 4 years of English, 2 years of algebra, 2 years of geometry, 1 year each of physics, chemistry, and sanitation, and a half year of zoology and botany. The pupils are also drilled in spelling and writing. There is practically no equipment for the teaching of science, and the teaching of physiology is purely formal.

Industrial: The high-school building is not equipped for industrial work, but the pupils go about a mile across the city to another city school. Each class has industrial work half a day each week. The boys receive instruction in manual training and the girls in cooking and sewing.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$41,500. The large city lot on which the school is located is valued at \$3,000. The property is poorly kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$37,000. Besides the two-story brick building there are two small one-story frame structures. Additions have been made to the brick building which will almost double its size.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

buildings are fairly well kept, but protection against toilet facilities have been neglected.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$3,000. Furniture for classrooms and dormitories and printing outfit.

Recommendation.—That the resources of the institution be strengthened by the stronger United Presbyterian schools.

Date of visit: November, 1914.

PORTSMOUTH

COREY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Principal: J. Early Wright.

A school of elementary and secondary grade with boarding department. Excessive time is given to the study of foreign languages. Founded in 1906 by the Baptists of Tidewater, Virginia, under a perpetuating board of trustees.

Attendance.—Total, 89; elementary 60, secondary 29.

Teachers.—Total, 5; all colored; male 1, female 4.

Organisation.—Elementary: The elementary work includes the 4-year elementary course and 2 of French. In addition history, English, algebra and geometry. Secondary: The 4-year secondary course includes the 4-year elementary course and 2 of French. In addition history, English, algebra and geometry. The course indicates little regard for the needs of the pupils.

Financial, 1913-14.—The more important financial items are:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....

Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....

Indebtedness.....

Value of plant.....

Sources of income: Baptist conventions and associations, \$1,200; tuition and fees, \$456. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$500.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$1,360; supplies for boarding department, \$500; light and heat, \$130; equipment and repairs, \$120; student labor, \$75; other expenses, \$50.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$3,000 is secured by mortgage on the property.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$4,000. The school owns eight city lots. A part of this land is used for campus.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$6,000. The building is a large three-story frame structure.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$500. The equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendation.—That the curriculum be reorganized to include simple manual training, gardening, and instruction in the social and physical sciences.¹

Date of visit: November, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

The rural population is 72.7 per cent of the total. The public-school term is 5.6 months for white pupils and 5.1 for colored. The number of teachers is 258 in white schools and 105 in colored. The attendance is 5,351 white pupils and 2,853 colored pupils.

These statistics indicate the need of increased public facilities. St. Luke's Parochial School, the Pittsylvania Industrial Institute, the Parochial School at Chatham are described in the respective chapters on Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian schools. The city of Danville has no public high-school facilities for Negroes.

DANVILLE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: W. F. Grasty.

A city high school doing two years of secondary work with the seven elementary grades are taught in the same school.

Attendance.—Secondary, 60; male 12, female 48. The attendance in the elementary grades.

Teachers.—Secondary, 3; all colored; male 1, female 2. The teachers of industrial subjects divided their time between the high school and the elementary grades.

Organization.—Secondary: The eighth, ninth, and tenth grades are taught in the high school. The work of the eighth grade, however, with the secondary subjects are: Latin, 3 years; algebra, 3; literature, 1. Grammar and spelling are taught throughout the elementary grades.

Industrial: The industrial work consists of a little of the work of the high school. Only one hour a week is assigned to this work.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$25,000. The plant consists of a city lot and two buildings. One building is used entirely for classrooms; the other contains two classrooms, the chapel, a domestic science room, and the wood shop.

Date of visit: November, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal: J. T. Page.

A large parochial school of elementary grade with a few secondary pupils. It is owned and supported by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. Two of the teachers are paid by Pittsylvania County.

Attendance.—Total, 128; of these 18 were doing secondary work. The attendance on day of visit was somewhat decreased by bad weather. The reported enrollment for the year was 304.

Teachers.—Total, 7; all colored; male 2, female 5.

Organization.—The seven elementary grades have a large attendance. Double sessions are held in two grades. The secondary work is confined to the "junior" and "senior" classes and includes Latin, Greek, and mathematics.

Industrial work is limited to a little sewing and cooking.

¹ Westmoreland High School.

Attendance.—Total, 122; all elementary.

Teachers.—Total, 17; all white men.

Organization.—Pupils must be 15 years of age and able to meet certain physical requirements before entering. They meet in academic classes from 7 to 12 a. m. and work in the shops from 1 to 5.30 p. m. The industries are: Blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carriage and wagon building, painting, carpentry, harness making, carriage trimming, tailoring, shoemaking, masonry, cement and concrete work, and cooking and baking. The agricultural course embraces work in the dairy barn, shops, gardening, and farm work. A military organization and band are maintained.

Financial.—No statement of income and expenditure could be obtained for this institution, but the income is estimated at \$15,000 a year, a large part of which is from the shops.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$250,000. The plant consists of 3,000 acres of land, a large school building, gristmill, store, sawmill, several large shop buildings and extensive machinery and equipment for wagon making and other industries.

Recommendation.—That teacher-training receive more emphasis.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

¹ See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

² White; elected since date of visit.

These statistics indicate the need for additional schools. The Industrial Institute serves as a good central institution to supplement the training received in the rural schools.

MANASSAS.

MANASSAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Fred D. Morton.¹

An elementary school with a few pupils in secondary for industrial and agricultural work in a rural community.

The school was founded in 1892 through the efforts of ex-slaves of the State, who spent her life in domestic service soliciting funds. It has a strong board of local and northern

Attendance.—Total, 119; elementary 99, secondary 20

ers, 115; from Manassas, 4; from other places in Virginia, 14.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 14; all colored; male 8, industries 3, girls' industries 4, agriculture 1.

Organisation.—Elementary: Elementary work is done in these classes are equivalent to grades five to eight. Night those who work during the day.

Secondary: The two classes known as the fifth and sixth including English, algebra, history, elementary science, and

Industrial: Manual training in carpentry, blacksmith provided for the boys. During the first two years in the school 7 to 8.45 a. m. and from 1 to 1.45 p. m. in routine work, in each of the three industries. In the upper classes the in one of the industries, agriculture, or teacher training. The time spent on trades instruction by this group includes the periods between 7 and 8.45, some time in the afternoons, and all day Monday.

The girls have instruction in sewing, cooking, and laundry work. After the first two years they specialize in one of the household industries or teacher training.

Extension: The institution maintains a successful summer school and farmers' conference.

Financial, 1913-14.—The accounts are carefully kept in accordance with an excellent system and the books are audited annually by expert accountants. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$19,638
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	19,239
Indebtedness	9,056
Value of property.....	\$6,627

Sources of income: General donations, \$10,571; special donations, \$6,227; tuition and fees, \$1,683; other sources, \$1,157. The noneducational receipts amount to \$16,958, of which \$14,194 was from the boarding department, \$1,587 from the school and \$1,177 from the industrial department. The receipts from the school include the market values of products used by the school.

¹ Elected since date of visit.

Items of expenditure: Supplies for boarding department, \$1,020; salaries, \$1,014; fuel, \$231; farm expenses, \$138; other expenses, \$350.

Indebtedness: The indebtedness of \$4,000 represents balance due on one of the buildings.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$1,000. The land comprises 5 acres on the edge of Franklin. All but a small campus space is cultivated.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$8,000. There are three frame buildings. A two-story building with 22 rooms is used for girls' dormitory. The school building contains four classrooms. The third building is a two-room structure used for laundry.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$800. The equipment consists chiefly of furniture.

Recommendation.—That the school be combined with the put so that the income may be increased and the senior pupils may be do practice teaching.

Date of visit: November, 1914. Facts verified, 1915.

Episcopal school and the Universalist school were visited and are described herewith. The three schools not visited are small mission schools taught in connection with churches and aided by the Episcopal Board of Missions.

NANSEMOND COUNTY—SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Principal: J. F. Jordan.

An elementary school with 56 pupils in attendance on the day of visit. Lessons in simple sewing are given to the older girls. The teaching force consists of the principal, his wife, and daughter. The principal has been appointed probation officer and effort is being made to do neighborhood work.

The school was founded by the principal, a colored minister in the Universalist Church. The church owns the property and aid is granted through the church educational board.

Financial, 1913-14.—The income amounted to \$1,200, of which \$800 was from the Universalist denomination, \$200 from donations, and \$200 from tuition and fees. The expenditures included \$600 for salaries and \$212 for repairs.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$3,500. The plant consists of a large city lot, a two-story frame building with eight rooms, and limited equipment. The classrooms were clean, though equipped only with rough benches for seats.

Recommendation.—That duplication of public-school work be avoided and the institution devoted to social-settlement activities.

November, 1914. Facts verified, 1916.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY—CHATHAM.

ST. LUKE'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Principal: Mrs. M. J. Lewis.

A small three-teacher Episcopal parochial school with an eight months' term. All the teachers are colored women. Only two teachers were present on the day the school was visited. There were 39 pupils present, all elementary.

Financial.—The school's income is \$280, of which \$200 is from the Episcopal Board of Missions and \$80 from the patrons. The pupils are supposed to pay \$1 a month tuition. The income is all expended for teachers' salaries.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$1,200. The school plant consists of a small lot, a five-room house, and meager equipment. Only three rooms are used by the school. The building is in poor repair.

Recommendation.—That the school be conducted in cooperation with the Chatham public school, for which a new building has been erected.

Date of visit: November 25, 1914.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

The three schools whose existence was verified by correspondence are as follows:

County.	Town.	School.
Campbell.	Lynchburg.	Good Shepherd.
Lunenburg.	Lunenburg.	St. James'.
Mecklenburg.	Union Level.	St. Paul's.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Besides the schools described in the county summaries above, there are 7 independent schools in Virginia. One so-called school at Petersburg has neither pupils nor plant. These schools were founded in some cases to supplement inadequate public school facilities, but as they are dependent for support on individual initiative and as

NEGRO EDUCATION.

WARWICK COUNTY—NEWPORT NEWS.

CHRISTIAN MORAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL AND RESCUE HOME
FOR ERRING GIRLS.

Organizer: S. A. Howell.

An institution which exists in name only. The organizer solicits funds, and it is reported that he has purchased a lot in Newport News, which he claims is the site of the school. The man who is named as "secretary" of the so-called institution in the advertisements stated that he had no connection with the institution and could give no information concerning it.

Recommendation.—That donations be withheld.

Date of visit: June, 1915.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY—HAMPTON.

HAMPTON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Superintendent: Dr. Esther Morgan.¹

A three-year nurse-training school maintained in connection with Dixie Hospital and open to young women of the Negro and Indian races. The course is thorough. Hospital facilities are provided for both white and colored patients. About 700 patients were admitted in 1914-15 and a large number of outside patients were attended by the nurses.

The school and hospital are owned by an independent board of trustees and supported mainly by donors interested in Hampton Institute.

Attendance.—Nurses in training, 33.

Residence staff.—Total, 2; the white superintendent and colored head nurse. In addition two other workers give part time to teaching.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income of the school and hospital amounted to \$17,091, of which \$9,321 was from "hospital earnings," \$4,008 from donations, \$2,805 from "nurses' earnings," and \$957 from other sources. There was a balance of \$184 from the previous year. The expenditures amounted to \$17,275, of which \$5,704 was for "subsistence," \$3,070 for salaries and wages, \$1,793 for drugs and surgical supplies, \$1,389 for light and fuel, \$1,416 for nurses' wages, and \$6,973 for other purposes.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$75,000. The plant consists of a well-built four-story brick building and equipment valued at \$5,000. The building is practically new and well adapted to its purpose.

Recommendation.—That this worthy institution receive increasing support.

THE WEAVER ORPHAN HOME.

Superintendent: W. B. Weaver.

A small orphan home doing good work with limited equipment. The devotion and energy of the superintendent largely explain the success of the home. It was founded in 1904 and is owned and controlled by the Tidewater Orphan Association, an incorporated organization.

Attendance.—Average, 32. The average age of the children is 9 years. Some of them are received wholly on a charity basis; others pay a small amount for board.

Workers.—Total, 3; all colored.

Organization.—The children have six grades of elementary instruction and a kindergarten. The manual work consists of cooking, sewing, wood work, and gardening.

Financial, 1914-15.—The income of about \$1,200 is derived from donations and board paid by relatives of the orphans. The expenditure is chiefly for maintenance. About \$400 worth of produce raised on the farm is used by the boarding department.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$10,000. The plant consists of 15 acres of land and a large frame building.

Recommendation.—That this work be encouraged and adequate funds be provided for its maintenance.

¹ White.

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Population, 1910.....
 Children 6 to 14 years of age.....
 Percentage illiterate.....

The rural population is 71.8 per cent of the total. The public-school facilities are fairly good; of the colored 83 per cent were attending school.

INSTITUTE.

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

President: Byrd Prillerman.

A secondary school with an elementary department pupils. The academic organization is complicated. As for the industries, but the time for this work is short.

The school is owned by the State; it is supported and partly by the Federal funds for agricultural and mechanical education. The school was chartered in 1891. Financial control and the educational activities are supervised by the State Board of Education.

Attendance.—Total, 234; elementary 72, secondary 162. Of those reporting home address, 183 were from other States. Fifty were from farm homes. The year was 345.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 29; all colored; male 19, female 10. Industries 6, girls' industries 4, agricultural 2, commercial 1. Nine workers who do not teach include a physician, a clerk.

Organization.—The complicated organization provides three courses: The "English" course, largely elementary, for trade pupils who wish only an English education; the "normal" course, a combination of elementary and secondary subjects with some attention to teacher training; and the "academic" course, which includes college preparatory subjects. These three courses are designated by subjects and class names. The real work is done in the college preparatory divisions.

Elementary: Elementary work is done in the "freshmen" divisions.

Secondary: The "normal" course, in which is a well-selected group of studies, with proper emphasis on teacher training. The college preparatory course includes units of foreign language, 3 of mathematics, sciences. The history in both courses is included. There is also a two-year commercial course.

Industrial: Though the time allowed is limited, the trades building is well equipped and good instruction is given. Each pupil is required to work in the trades. The trades taught are carpentry, which had 22 pupils at the time of the report; painting, with 13 pupils; blacksmithing, 18; masonry, 12;

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$10,000. The grounds comprise 8½ acres of land the base of a high mountain. Because of the poverty of the soil none of it is used for agricultural purposes. The campus is fairly well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$40,000. There are three main buildings and three small cottages on the grounds. Mahood Hall, a two-story brick structure with basement, is the principal building and is used for administration and classrooms; Lewis Hall, four-story frame structure, containing 70 rooms, is used as the girls' dormitory; West Hall, a two-story frame structure, with capacity for 40, is used as the boys' dormitory. The buildings were in good repair at the time the school was visited. The girls' dormitories were fairly well kept; the boys' rooms were not in satisfactory condition and appeared to lack supervision.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$9,000. The movable equipment consists of furniture for classrooms and dormitories.

Recommendations.—1. That the school center its efforts on the training of teachers.

2. That provision be made for theory and practice of gardening and manual training for boys.

3. That supervision of the dormitories be improved.

Date of visit: April, 1915.

correspond to the seventh and eighth grades.

Secondary: The secondary work is done in the four-year "course includes English, 3 years; Latin, 2; mathematics, 4; elementary, $2\frac{1}{2}$; sociology, $\frac{1}{2}$; economics, $\frac{1}{2}$; education, $\frac{1}{2}$; philosophy, agriculture, 4.

Industrial: Instruction in cooking and sewing is provided for woodworking, and printing for the boys.

Agriculture: A genuine effort is made to give instruction in and below the senior class are required to pursue the full course in poultry raising.

assisted by the larger boys. Some greenhouse work and gardening are done by the
side



Attendance.—Total,¹ 231; secondary 19 pupils except those in the teacher-training all board at the school.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 29; all co boys' industries 7, girls' industries 4, comme

Organization.—Some of the pupils take eighth grades, which enroll a few pupils, are pupils are required to devote 5 hours a week

Teacher training: The two courses offe "normal teachers' course." The "normal i is a four-years' course of secondary subjec course of the university in the omission of inclusion of manual training. No teacher t course," enrolling 40 pupils, covers two ye completed two years of the "normal prepar observation and practice teaching. Some f subjects.

Commercial: The commercial course is business methods. The work is well done.

Industrial: The equipment and teachin A small number of boys receive manual trai making, and engineering. Some instruction

The industrial course for girls inclu training.

Financial, 1913-14.—The accounts of the COMBINED NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS are directly under the supervision of the State authorities. The more important items for the year, excluding the boarding department, which is conducted privately, were as follows:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$77,000
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	76,157
Value of plant.....	436,893

Sources of income: The entire income is from State appropriation. Special appropriations included \$15,000 for equipment, \$2,500 for machinery, and \$2,000 for buildings. The noneducational receipts were from the shops and amounted to \$1,312.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, \$33,000; equipment and machinery, \$17,529; material and supplies, \$6,709; power, light, and heat, \$5,972; labor, \$5,480; other purposes, \$8,779.

Plant—Land: Estimated value, \$22,500. The campus comprises 35 acres of land and the farm 96 acres. The campus is well kept. Most of the farm is used for practical instruction in agriculture.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$351,968. There are eight large brick buildings and several teachers' cottages. Most of the buildings are comparatively new. They are in good repair and well kept throughout. Three of the buildings are dormitor

¹ Eight other university students taking courses in the "Department" are not included.

Attendance.—Total, 87; all secondary; male 22, female 65. Twenty-two of the pupils were from Pennsylvania.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 14; colored 13, white 1; male 5, female 9; academic 4, household arts 4, manual training 2, agriculture 1, others 3. The teachers are well trained.

Organization.—The pupils are in two groups—"preparatory" and "normal." Those in the preparatory classes are completing the two years of high-school work necessary to enter the normal department. The subjects include English, algebra, history, civics, physiology, nature study, and some industrial training.

In the normal classes the pupils specialize in household arts, manual training, or teacher training for elementary schools. The special courses are well planned and provide practice in the subjects selected. All courses include civics, teaching methods, gymnastics, and singing. A course in agriculture is being developed, but as yet it is largely classroom study with some laboratory work.

Extension: The summer school has attracted teachers from many Southern States. Effort has been made to carry on neighborhood work among the colored people of West Chester, a town 5 miles away.

Financial, 1912-13.—The financial records are well kept. The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$23,438
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	22,525
Value of property.....	275,000

Sources of income: Endowment fund principal used for current expenses, \$7,231; income from endowment, \$7,151; donations and subscriptions, \$4,174; summer-school donations, \$1,790; State appropriations, \$3,092. The noneducational receipts were from the boarding department and amounted to \$4,836.

Items of expenditure: "Salaries, household labor, supplies, and current expenses," \$22,564; heat and light, \$1,714; maintenance of farm, \$1,660; repairs and additions, \$739; equipment, \$650; other expenses, \$34.

Property: Of the school property \$175,000 is in endowment and \$100,000 in the school plant.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$11,000. The school owns 116 acres of land, of which about 60 acres are used for the school farm. The campus is clean and well kept.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$80,000. Most of the buildings are well-built stone structures. The administration building, girls' dormitory, industrial building, and the Carnegie Library are the main buildings. In addition there are three cottages, a farmhouse, barn, poultry house, and dairy. The buildings are in good repair and the rooms are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$9,000. A large part of the equipment consists of farm and shop tools. The chemical and physical laboratory is fairly well equipped.

Recommendations.—1. That the school be encouraged in the plan to make larger provision for teacher training,¹ courses in household arts, manual training, and gardening.²

¹ Since date of visit the Shelter for Colored Orphans has been moved to Cheyney and is used as a model practice school teacher-training class.

² See recommendations in summary chapter, p. 22.

NEW YORK—MOUNT ST. VINCENT.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent: Mason Pitman.¹

A well-endowed orphans' home established on the cottage system, with an excellent plant and a large force of workers. The children attend a public school maintained in the institution by the New York City Board of Education.

The association known as the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children was formed in 1836 and incorporated in 1838. The orphans' home was founded in Manhattan and recently moved to its present site. It is supported by endowment and by public allowances for children committed by the courts.

The Verbank Farm School is a branch of this institution located in Dutchess County. This has accommodations for 22 boys. There were 12 present on the date of visit. The boys spend 3 hours a day in school and the remainder of the day in practical farming.

Attendances.—Total, 252; male 157, female 95; below school age, 30; in school, 222.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 61; white 21, colored 40; male 11, female 50; grade teachers 9, executive workers 8, matrons 2, cottage mothers 7, nursery mothers 6, relief mothers 2, nurses 3, farm and garden 3, engineering department 4, laundresses 5, seamstresses 4, laborers 8.

Organisation.—Orphans are admitted after investigation of their condition by officers of the institution. They are also committed by the county and city courts and commissioner of charities.

The older children live in cottages under the direction of cottage mothers. The smaller children are in the large nurseries under the nursery mothers. The rooms are clean and cheerful.

The 30 children under school age attend kindergarten. All the others are in elementary grades taught by teachers appointed and supervised by the New York City Board of Education. Manual training is taught in several of these grades. The play is supervised by "social secretaries," who also direct simple industrial activities, such as sewing, cooking, laundry and fancy work for the girls and gardening and manual training for the boys.

The system of placing out children is carefully organized. Visitors are engaged in extensive study of possible homes for the children and also in supervising those already placed.

Financial, 1913-14.—As far as could be determined from the printed annual report the more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts.....	\$69,766
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts.....	75,563
Value of property.....	1,018,000

Sources of income: City of New York for "care and support" of children committed by the city, counties and towns, \$37,038; interest and dividends on investments, \$32,210; membership dues in association, \$422; donations, \$96. The noneducational receipts amounted to \$1,625, of which \$1,575 was from sale of farm produce and \$50 from other sales. Additional funds for special purposes amounted to \$3,719.

Items of expenditure: Salaries, wages and labor, \$23,261; provisions, \$17,964; deficit of previous year, \$14,407; fuel and light, \$6,959; clothing and bedding, \$4,405; educational, medical, and other supplies, \$3,264; repairs and renewals, \$2,968; forage and care of animals, \$1,468; printing, stationery, postage, and telephone, \$606; taxes and insurance, \$660; other expenses, \$1,226.

Property: The property consists of \$650,000 in endowment, \$358,000 in the plant, and \$10,000 in merchandise and supplies on hand.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$80,000. The main site comprises 19 acres, while the farm, which is some distance away, comprises 140 acres.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$270,000. The main building is a large three-story brick structure. In addition there are six brick cottages on the main site and several houses and a barn on the farm.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$8,000. The equipment consists mainly of household and classroom furniture. There are also some farm implements and live stock.

¹ White.

Recommendation.—That cooperation with the Howard Orphanage be developed so that the children may be divided according to age and condition.

Date of visit: June, 1915.

NEW YORK—KING'S PARK.

HOWARD ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Superintendent: J. H. N. Waring.¹

An orphan's home providing elementary and simple industrial training. It is maintained on the cottage plan.

The institution was founded in 1866. A board of managers was appointed and incorporated in 1868. The original location was in Brooklyn. In 1911 the institution was moved to its present site. It is supported by public appropriations for the care of children committed by New York courts and by donations. The grade teachers are appointed and paid by the New York City Board of Education.

Attendance.—Total, 261; male 138, female 123; all boarders.

Teachers and workers.—Total, 33; all colored; male 5, female 28; grade teachers 8, boys' industries 3, girls' industries 2, matrons and dormitory workers 12, boarding department workers 3, superintendent, clerk, music teacher, nurse, and farm manager.

Organization.—The children are divided among the cottages under the personal supervision of a house mother. Not more than 30 persons live in a cottage. Children who are large enough assist in cooking, housekeeping, and laundering. Three domestic-science teachers give all their time to classes in cooking, laundry work, and sewing. The boys have manual training in wood, iron, painting, and shoe repairing. They also help on the farm.

The class work covers the regular eight elementary grades. The teachers are appointed and supervised by the New York City Board of Education.

Financial, 1914-15.—The more important items for the year were:

Income, excluding noneducational receipts	\$48,088
Expenditures, less noneducational receipts	46,882
Indebtedness	56,748
Value of plant	187,000

Sources of income: New York City and other towns and villages, \$34,199; membership fees, \$4,214; New York State, \$2,918; Suffolk and West Chester Counties, \$2,772; entertainments, \$1,833; donations, \$1,363; relatives and friends of inmates, for support, \$453; other sources, \$336. The noneducational receipts were from the farm and amounted to \$634. In addition to the income for current expenses about \$13,000 was raised during the year to pay off the floating indebtedness.

Items of expenditure: Wages and labor, \$12,444; provisions, \$9,036; farm and garden expenses, \$4,973; power, light, and heat, \$3,450; school supplies and equipment, \$3,065; interest on debt, \$2,560; clothing, \$2,451; office expenses, \$2,141; household furnishing and equipment, \$1,789; insurance and taxes, \$1,575; repairs and additions to buildings, \$2,002; traveling expenses, \$743; medical supplies, \$452; rent, \$220; other expenses, \$615.

Plant.—Land: Estimated value, \$100,000. The land comprises 572 acres, of which about 200 are under cultivation.

Buildings: Estimated value, \$77,000. There are nine 2-story frame cottages, three barns, and several small frame structures. The cottages are well built and neat in appearance. Each of the cottages accommodates about 30 and has a dining room and kitchen. Four of the cottages are used for boys, three for girls, and two for teachers. The buildings are well kept.

Movable equipment: Estimated value, \$10,000. A large amount of the equipment consists of household furniture. There is considerable farm equipment, but much of it is in bad condition and not used. The shop equipment is inadequate.

Recommendations.—1. That cooperation be developed between this institution and the Colored Orphans' Asylum at Mount St. Vincent, so that the orphans may be grouped according to age and development.

2. That theory and practice of gardening be made a part of the regular course and manual training taught with more educational emphasis.

Date of visit: May, 1915.

¹ Elected since date of visit.

PENNSYLVANIA—PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANTHONY BENEZET SCHOOL.

Principal: Miss Sarah J. Kennard.¹

A small school with a kindergarten and three primary grades. It is attended by children of the unfortunate classes living in the surrounding alleys and crowded streets.

Attendance.—Total, 50; enrollment, 83.

Teachers.—Total, 4; white principal and 3 colored assistants.

Organization.—The first four regular grades are well taught. In addition there is elementary paper cutting and basketry. Bathing facilities are furnished and lunches are sold to the children at 1 cent each.

Financial, 1913-14.—The institution has an endowment of \$50,000. The income, amounting to \$2,400, is derived from the endowment and from contributions raised by the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$20,000. The plant consists of one large brick building on a small alley lot. The rooms are spacious, but some are not well lighted. The schoolroom equipment is fairly good. There is one bathtub and some kitchen equipment.

Recommendation.—In view of the fact that the school is next door to an Episcopal social settlement and near another small Friends' school, it is recommended that the Friends' schools combine in doing social-settlement work.

FRIENDS' WESTERN DISTRICT ACADEMY.

Principal: Miss M. F. Hinton.¹

A small school with five primary grades doing some sewing and basketry work with a little instruction in shoemaking. The school is attended by children of the unfortunate classes living in the surrounding alleys and crowded streets.

Attendance.—Total, 112.

Teachers.—Total, 4; all colored. A shoemaker serves as part-time instructor.

Financial, 1913-14.—The institution has an endowment of \$100,000. The income, amounting to \$4,200, is derived from the endowment and from contributions raised by the Monthly Meeting of Friends on Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$15,000. It consists of one large brick building on a lot in the rear of a building used for other mission work by the Friends. The equipment includes good desks and bathing facilities.

Recommendation.—In view of the small attendance and proximity to another Friends' school it is recommended that the two institutions combine to do social-settlement work.

Date of visit: May, 1915.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOSPITAL NURSE-TRAINING SCHOOL.

Superintendent: Miss E. M. Browne.

A nurse-training school maintained in connection with the Frederick Douglass Hospital. It was founded in 1896 by the colored people of Philadelphia.

Attendance.—Fifteen nurses in training and 4 graduate nurses. High-school graduation is required for entrance. The course covers two years and three months.

Financial, 1913-14.—The total budget amounted to about \$15,000, of which \$10,000 was from the State and \$5,000 from donations.

Plant.—Estimated value, \$118,000. The plant consists of a city lot and a modern and well equipped building. There was an indebtedness of \$31,000 on the property.

Recommendation.—That the present support of the work be continued.

Date of visit: May, 1915.

MERCY HOSPITAL AND NURSE-TRAINING SCHOOL.

Head physician: A. B. Jackson.

A nurse-training school maintained in connection with a small hospital. Plans have been made to erect a new building and purchase a suburban site for convalescence.

Date of visit: May, 1915.

¹ White.

APPENDIX—CARDS USED IN THE STUDY.

....., 191..

STUDENT'S CARD

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. School | Place | State |
| 2. Pupil | Age | Sex |
| 3. Home post office | | State |
| 4. Years in this school | In other schools | |
| 5. Class | Department | |
| 6. Trade | Hours per week in trade school | |
| 7. Days per week in day school | | |
| 8. Hours per week in night school | | |
| 9. Intended occupation | | |
| 10. Parents' or guardian's home: Owned | Farm | City |
| 11. Monthly expenses, \$ | Paid cash, \$ | Labor for school, \$ |
| 12. How and where are vacations spent? | | |

Student's card—Front .

(OVER)

STUDENT'S DAILY PROGRAM

[illegible]

Remarks:

Student's card—Back

(OVER)



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